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THE CHURCH IN COUNTRIES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

(Principal sources for statistics: *Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1981* (the latest edition available); *Annuario Pontificio, 1983*. Figures are as of Dec. 31, 1981, or Dec. 31 of the year indicated. See Index under names of countries for additional entries on 1983 events.)

Abbreviation code: archd. — archdiocese; dioc. — diocese; ap. ex. — apostolic exarchate; prel. — prelature; abb. — abbacy; v.a. — vicariate apostolic; p.a. — prefecture apostolic; a.a. — apostolic administration; card. — cardinal; abp. — archbishops (residential and auxiliary); nat. — native; bp. — bishops (residential and auxiliary); priests (dioc. — diocesan or secular priests; rel. — those belonging to religious orders); sem. — major seminarians, diocesan and religious; p.d. — permanent deacons; bros. — brothers; srs. — sisters; bap. — baptisms; Caths. — Catholic population; tot. pop. — total population.

Afghanistan: Republic in south-central Asia; capital, Kabul. Christianity antedated Moslem conquest in the seventh century but was overcome by it. All inhabitants are subject to the law of Islam. Christian missionaries are prohibited. Population (est.), 15,540,000.

Albania: Communist people's republic in the Balkans, bordering the Adriatic Sea; capital, Tirana. Christianity was introduced before the middle of the fourth century. The Byzantine-Rite Church broke from unity with Rome following the schism of 1054; it has been suppressed. The Latin (Roman) Church, which prevailed in the north, has been wiped out by persecution since 1945, with the expulsion of Italian missionaries; a number of death and prison sentences and other repressive measures against bishops, priests, religious and lay persons; the closing of Catholic schools and a seminary; the cutting of lines of communication with the Holy See. In 1967, the government proclaimed itself the first atheist state in the world.

Archd., 2; dioc., 3; abb., 1; a.a. 1; bp., 3 (impeded). No statistics are available. The Catholic population was estimated at 10% of the population in 1969. Tot. pop. (1980 est.), 2,730,000.

Algeria: Republic in northwest Africa: capital, Algiers. Christianity, introduced at an early date, succumbed to Vandal devastation in the fifth century and Moslem conquest in 709, but survived for centuries in small communities into the 12th century. Missionary work was unsuccessful except in service to traders, military personnel and captives along the coast. Church organization was established after the French gained control of the territory in the 1830s. A large number of Catholics were among the estimated million Europeans who left the country after it secured independence from France July 5, 1962. Islam is the state religion. Algeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5 (2 nat.); parishes, 83; priests, 201 (83 dioc., 118 rel.); sem. 3; bros., 13; p.d., 3; srs., 501; bap., 61; Caths., 64,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 19,590,000.

Andorra: Autonomous principality in the Pyrenees, under the rule of co-princes — the French head of state and the bishop of Urgel, Spain; capital, Andorra la Vella. Christianity was introduced at an early date. Catholicism is the state religion. The principality is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Spanish diocese of Urgel.

Parishes, 7; priests, 19 (13 dioc., 6 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 18; bap., 448; Caths., 26,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Angola: Independent (Nov. 11, 1975) republic in west Africa; capital, Luanda. Evangelization by Catholic missionaries, dating from about 1570, reached high points in the 17th and 18th centuries. Independence from Portugal in 1975 left the Church with a heavy loss of personnel when about half of the foreign missionaries fled the country. Two ecclesiastical provinces were established in 1977; all but one of the hierarchy are Angolan. In 1983, Abp. Alexandre do Nascimento became the first Angolan cardinal (see Index). Angola has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 3; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 232; priests, 270 (87 dioc., 183 rel.); sem., 101; bros., 51; srs., 624; bap., 67,313; Caths., 3,234,000; tot. pop., 7,260,000.

Anguilla: Self-governing British island territory in the Caribbean; capital, The Valley. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua. Statistics included in St. Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis.

Antigua and Barbuda: Independent (Oct. 31, 1981) Caribbean island nation; capital, St. John's, Antigua.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 5; srs., 6; sch., 4; bap., 143; Caths., 7,000 (9.2%); tot. pop., 76,000.

Arabian Peninsula: Christianity, introduced in various parts of the peninsula in early Christian centuries, succumbed to Islam in the seventh century. The native population is entirely Moslem. The only Christians are foreigners. Most of the peninsula is under the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Vicariate Apostolic of Arabia located in Abu Dhabi, United Arab Emirates. The area has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region). See individual countries: Bahrain, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Yemen, and Peoples Democratic Republic of Yemen.

Argentina: Republic in southeast South America, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Buenos Aires. Priests were with the Magellan exploration party and the first Mass in the country was celebrated Apr. 1, 1519. Missionary work began in the 1530s, diocesan organization in the late 1540s, and effective evangelization about 1570. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1816. Since its establishment in the country, the Church has been influenced by Spanish cultural and institutional forces, antagonistic liberalism, government interference and opposition; the latter reached a climax during the last five years of the first presidency of Juan Peron (1946-1955). Political chaos following military take-over of the government in 1976 resulted in widespread human rights violations including the disappearance of thousands of people. Catholicism is the state religion. Argentina maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 12; dioc., 45; prel., 3; ap. ex., 1 (for Armenians of Latin America); ord., 1; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 65; parishes, 2,178; priests, 5,482 (2,500 dioc., 2,982 rel.); p.d., 31; sem., 1,655; bros., 1,188; srs., 12,552; bap., 610,944; Caths., 26,078,000 (92.8%); tot. pop., 28,090,000.

Australia: Commonwealth; island continent southeast of Asia; capital, Canberra. The first Catholics in the country were Irish under penal sentence, 1795-1804; the first public Mass was celebrated May 15, 1803. Official organization of the Church dates from 1820. The country was officially removed from mission status in March, 1976. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 1; abp., 8; bp., 35; parishes, 1,421; priests, 3,847 (2,287 dioc., 1,560 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 443; bros., 2,215; srs., 11,685; bap., 70,098; Caths., 3,822,000 (25.7%); tot. pop. 14,860,000.

Austria: Republic in central Europe; capital, Vienna. Christianity was introduced by the end of the third century, strengthened considerably by conversion of the Bavarians from about 600, and firmly established in the second half of the eighth century. Catholicism survived and grew stronger as the principal religion in the country in the post-Reformation period, but suffered from Josephinism in the 18th century. Although liberated from much government harassment in the aftermath of the Revolution of 1848, it came under pressure again some 20 years later in the Kulturkampf. During this time the Church became involved with a developing social movement. The Church faced strong opposition from Socialists after World War I and suffered persecution from 1938 to 1945 during the Nazi regime. Some Church-state matters are regulated by a concordat originally concluded in 1934. Austria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abb., 1; ord., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 3,060; priests, 6,006 (3,518 dioc., 2,488 rel.); p.d., 110; sem., 583; bros., 606; srs., 10,794; bap., 82,655; Caths., 6,605,000 (87.9%); tot. pop., 7,510,000.

Azores: North Atlantic island group 750 miles west of Portugal, of which it is part. Christianity was introduced in the second quarter of the 15th century.

Bahamas: Independent (July 10, 1973) island group consisting of some 700 (30 inhabited) small islands southeast of Florida and north of Cuba; capital, Nassau. On Oct. 12, 1492, Columbus landed on one of these islands, where the first Mass was celebrated in the New World. Organization of the Catholic Church in the Bahamas dates from about the middle of the 19th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 28; priests, 40 (12 dioc., 28 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 3; bros., 5; srs., 58; bap., 2,407; Caths., 48,000 (19.2%); tot. pop., 250,000.

Bahrain: Island state in Persian Gulf; capital, Manama. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 3 (rel); bap., 200; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 390,000

Balearic Islands: Spanish province consisting of an island group in the western Mediterranean. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Bangladesh: Formerly the eastern portion of Pakistan. Officially constituted as a separate nation Dec. 16, 1971; capital, Dacca (Dhaka). Islam is the principal religion; freedom of religion is granted. There were Jesuit, Dominican and Augustinian missionaries in the area in the 16th century. A vicariate apostolic (of Bengali) was established in 1834; the hierarchy was erected in 1950. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1972.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 55; priests, 190 (48 dioc., 142 rel.); sem., 128; bros., 34; srs., 476; bap., 5,205; Caths., 165,000 (.18%); tot. pop. 90,630,000.

Barbados: Parliamentary democracy (independent since 1966), easternmost of the Caribbean islands; capital, Bridgetown. About 70 per cent of the people are Anglicans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 10 (4 dioc., 6 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 4; bros., 5; srs., 31; bap., 227; Caths., 11,000 (4%); tot. pop., 270,000.

Belgium: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe; capital, Brussels. Christianity was introduced about the first quarter of the fourth century and major evangelization was completed about 730. During the rest of the medieval period the Church had firm diocesan and parochial organization, generally vigorous monastic life, and influential monastic and cathedral schools. Lutherans and Calvinists made some gains during the Reformation period but there was a strong Catholic restoration in the first half of the 17th century, when the country was under Spanish rule. Jansenism disturbed the Church from about 1640 into the 18th century. Josephinism, imposed by an Austrian regime, hampered the Church late in the same century. Repressive and persecutory measures were enforced during the Napoleonic conquest. Freedom came with separation of Church and state in the wake of the Revolution of 1830, which ended the reign of William I. Thereafter, the Church encountered serious problems with philosophical liberalism and political socialism. Catholics have long been engaged in strong educational, social and political movements. Except for one five-year period (1880-1884), Belgium has maintained diplomatic relations with Vatican City since 1835.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 2; bp., 17; par-

ishes, 3,974; priests, 12,718 (7,756 dioc., 4,962 rel.); p.d., 216; sem., 333; bros., 2,401; srs., 30,500; bap., 92,712; Caths., 9,009,000 (91.3%); tot. pop., 9,860,000.

Belize (formerly British Honduras): Independent (Sept. 21, 1981) republic on east coast of Central America; capital, Belmopan. Its history has points in common with Guatemala, where evangelization began in the 16th century. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1983. (See Index for papal visit.)

Dioc., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 12; priests, 37 (10 dioc., 27 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 2; bros., 8; srs., 84; bap., 3,322; Caths., 90,000; tot. pop., 160,000.

Benin (formerly Dahomey): Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Porto Novo. Missionary work was very limited from the 16th to the 18th centuries. Effective evangelization dates from 1861. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The majority of Christians are Catholics. Benin maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 110; priests, 185 (95 dioc., 90 rel.); sem., 63; bros., 18; srs., 315; bap., 11,711; Caths., 590,000 (16.2%); tot. pop., 3,640,000.

Bermuda: British dependency, consisting of 360 islands (20 of them inhabited) nearly 600 miles east of Cape Hatteras; capital, Hamilton. Catholics were not permitted until about 1800. Occasional pastoral care was provided the few Catholics there by visiting priests during the 19th century. Early in the 1900s priests from Halifax began serving the area. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1953. The first bishop assumed jurisdiction in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 8 (1 dioc., 7 rel.); p.d., 2; srs., 9; bap., 134; Caths., 9,000 (14.4%); tot. pop., 62,100.

Bhutan: Constitutional monarchy in the Himalayas, northeast of India; capital, Thimphu. Most of the population are Buddhists. Jesuits (1963) and Salesians (1965) were invited to country to direct schools. Salesians were expelled in February, 1982, on disputed charges of proselytism. Jesuits and some Sisters remained (*Fides*). Ecclesiastical jurisdiction is under the Darjeeling diocese, India.

Priests, 7 (rel.); srs., 4; bap., 15; Caths., 400; tot. pop., 1,328,000.

Bolivia: Republic in central South America; capital, Sucre; seat of government, La Paz. Catholicism, the official religion, was introduced in the 1530s and the first bishopric was established in 1552. Effective evangelization among the Indians, slow to start, reached high points in the middle of the 18th and the beginning of the 19th centuries and was resumed about 1840. Independence from Spain was proclaimed in 1825, at the end of a campaign that started in 1809. The republic inherited the Spanish right of nominating candidates for bishoprics. Church-state relations are regulated by a 1951 concordat with the Holy See. In recent years, human rights violations in conditions of political, economic and social turmoil have occasioned strong protests by members of the hierarchy and other people of the Church. Bolivia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 6; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 17; parishes, 440; priests, 872 (214 dioc., 658 rel.); p.d., 23; sem., 165; bros., 232; srs., 1,680; bap., 176,529; Caths., 5,420,000 (94%); tot. pop., 5,760,000.

Botswana: Republic (independent since 1966) in southern Africa; capital, Gaborone. Botswana has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; priests, 27 (3 dioc., 24 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 2; bros., 3; srs., 24; bap., 2.058; Caths., 32,000 (3.7%); tot. pop., 850,000

Brazil: Republic in northeast South America; capital, Brasilia. One of several priests with the discovery party celebrated the first Mass in the country Apr. 26, 1500. Evangelization began some years later and the first diocese was erected in 1551. During the colonial period, which lasted until 1822, evangelization made some notable progress — especially in the Amazon region between 1680 and 1750 — but was seriously hindered by government policy and the attitude of colonists regarding Amazon Indians the missionaries tried to protect from exploitation and slavery. The Jesuits were suppressed in 1782 and other missionaries expelled as well. Liberal anti-Church influence grew in strength. The government gave minimal support but exercised maximum control over the Church. After the proclamation of independence from Portugal in 1822 and throughout the regency, government control was tightened and the Church suffered greatly from dissident actions of ecclesiastical brotherhoods, Masonic anti-clericalism and general decline in religious life. Church and state were separated by the constitution of 1891, proclaimed two years after the end of the empire. The Church carried into the 20th century a load of inherited liabilities and problems amid increasingly difficult political, economic and social conditions affecting the majority of the population. A number of bishops, priests, religious and lay persons have been active in movements for social and religious reform. Brazil maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 36; dioc., 187; prel., 17; abb., 2; ord., 1; card., 6; abp., 35; bp., 237; parishes, 6,713; priests, 13,443 (5,210 dioc., 8,233 rel.); p.d., 340; sem., 4,606; bros., 2,638; srs., 36,983; bap., 2,738,381; Caths., 109,540,000 (90.1%); tot. pop., 121,550,000.

Brunei: State under British protection, on the northern coast of Borneo; scheduled for independence by end of 1983; capital, Bandar Seri Begawan. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Miri diocese, Malaysia.

Parishes, 3; priests, 5 (2 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 4; bap., 102; Caths., 5,000; tot. pop., 240,000.

Bulgaria: People's republic in southeastern Europe on the eastern part of the Balkan peninsula; capital, Sofia. Christianity was introduced before 343 but disappeared with the migration of Slavs into the territory. The baptism of Boris I about 865 ushered in a new period of Christianity which soon became involved in switches of loyalty between Constantinople and Rome. Through it all the

Byzantine, and later Orthodox, element remained stronger and survived under the rule of Ottoman Turks into the 19th century. The few modern Latin Catholics in the country are traceable to 17th century converts from heresy. The Byzantines are products of a reunion movement of the 19th century. In 1947 the constitution of the new republic decreed the separation of Church and state. Catholic schools and institutions were abolished and foreign religious banished in 1948. A year later the apostolic delegate was expelled. Ivan Romanoff, vicar general of Plovdiv, died in prison in 1952. Bishop Eugene Bossilkoff, imprisoned in 1948, was sentenced to death in 1952; his fate remained unknown until 1975 when the Bulgarian government informed the Vatican that he had died in prison shortly after being sentenced. Roman and Bulgarian Rite vicars apostolic were permitted to attend the Second Vatican Council from 1962 to 1965. All church activity is under surveillance and/or control by the government, which professes to be atheistic. Pastoral and related activities are strictly limited. Most of the population is Orthodox. There was some improvement in Bulgarian-Vatican relations in 1975, following a visit of Bulgarian President Todor Zhivkov to Pope Paul VI June 19 and talks between Vatican and Bulgarian representatives at the Helsinki Conference in late July. The needs of the church in Bulgaria were outlined by Pope John Paul II in a private audience with the Bulgarian foreign minister in December, 1978. In 1979, the Sofia-Plovdiv vicariate apostolic was raised to a diocese and a bishop was appointed for the vacant see of Nicopoli.

Dioc., 2; ap. ex., 1; bp., 3; Caths. (est.), 65,000 (.7%); tot. pop., 8,862,000.

Burma: Union of Burma, a republic in southeast Asia, on the Bay of Bengal; capital, Rangoon. Christianity was introduced about 1500. Small-scale evangelization had limited results from the middle of the 16th century until the 1850s when effective organization of the Church began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Buddhism was declared the state religion in 1961, but the state is now officially secular. In 1965, church schools and hospitals were nationalized. In 1966, all foreign missionaries who had entered the country after 1948 for the first time were forced to leave when the government refused to renew their work permits. Despite these setbacks, the Church has shown some progress in recent years. Burma has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio to Bangladesh).

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; p.a., 1; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 6 (5 nat.); parishes, 144; priests, 215 (187 dioc., 28 rel.); sem., 208; bros., 64; srs., 706; bap., 21,387; Caths., 410,000 (1.1%); tot. pop., 35,200,000.

Burundi: Republic since 1966, near the equator in east-central Africa; capital, Bujumbura. The first permanent Catholic mission station was established late in the 19th century. Large numbers of persons were received into the Church following the ordination of the first Burundi priests in 1925. The first native bishop was appointed in 1959. Most education takes place in schools under Catholic auspices. In 1972-73, the country was torn by tribal warfare between the Tutsis, the ruling minority, and the Hutus. Since 1979, approximately 100 Catholic missionaries have been expelled. Burundi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (nat.); parishes, 104; priests, 341 (175 dioc., 166 rel.); sem., 84; bros., 151; srs., 740; bap., 73,661; Caths., 2,370,000 (54.4%); tot. pop., 4,350,000.

Cambodia (Peoples Republic of Kampuchea, Democratic Kampuchea): Republic (Oct. 9, 1970) in southeast Asia, bordering on the Gulf of Siam, Thailand, Laos and Vietnam; capital Phnom Penh. Evangelization dating from the second half of the 16th century had limited results, more among Vietnamese than Khmers. Thousands of Catholics of Vietnamese origin were forced to flee in 1970 because of Khmer hostility. The status of the Church remained uncertain following the Khmer Rouge take-over in April, 1975. Foreign missionaries were expelled immediately. Local clergy and religious were sent to work the land; whether they would be able to minister to the faithful was not known. Buddhism is the state religion.

V.a., 1; p.a., 2. No statistics available. Catholics numbered 13,835 (2% of the total population) in 1973. Tot. pop. (est.), 6,830,000.

Cameroon: Republic in west Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Yaounde. Effective evangelization began in the 1890s, although Catholics had been in the country long before that time. In the 40-year period from 1920 to 1960, the number of Catholics increased from 60,000 to 700,000. The first native priests were ordained in 1935. Twenty years later the first native bishops were ordained and the hierarchy established. In 1982, three new ecclesiastical provinces and one diocese were established. Cameroon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 12; abp., 5 (4 nat.); bp., 13 (11 nat.); parishes, 372; priests, 862 (314 dioc., 548 rel.); p.d., 24; sem., 219; bros., 244; srs., 1,303; bap., 76,319; Caths., 2,308,000 (26.6%); tot. pop., 8,650,000.

Canada: Independent federation comprising the northern half of North America; capital, Ottawa. Canada maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Church in Canada.)

Archd., 18; dioc., 53; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card., 4 (1 is a residential archbishop; 3 are retired); abp., 27 (18 residential, 9 retired); bp., 98 (55 residential, 22 auxiliary, 21 retired); parishes 5,915; priests, 12,375 (7,243 dioc., 5,132 rel.); p.d., 332; sem., 1,021; bros., 3,497; srs., 37,214; bap., 178,777; Caths., 10,433,849 (42.9%); tot. pop., 24,347,400. (Principal source: 1983 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops.)

Canary Islands: Two Spanish provinces, consisting of seven islands, off the northwest coast of Africa. Evangelization began about 1400. Almost all of the one million inhabitants are Catholics. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Cape Verde: Independent (July 5, 1975) island group in the Atlantic 300 miles west of Senegal; formerly a Portuguese overseas province; capital, Praia, San Tiago Island. Evangelization began some years before the establishment of the first diocese in 1532. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1976.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 42 (12 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 4; srs., 36; bap., 7,662; Caths., 314,000; tot. pop., 330,000.

Carolines and Marshalls, The: U.S. trust territory in the southwest Pacific; scheduled for independence. Effective evangelization began in the late 1880s.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 34 (2 dioc., 32 rel.); p.d., 20; sem., 8; bros., 6; srs., 43; bap., 1,921; Caths., 56,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

Cayman Islands: British colony in Caribbean; capital, George Town on Grand Cayman. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Kingston diocese, Jamaica.

Srs., 2; bap., 19; Caths., 300; tot. pop., 17,000.

Central African Republic: Former French colony (independent since 1960) in central Africa; capital, Bangui. Effective evangelization dates from 1894. The region was organized as a mission territory in 1909. The first native priest was ordained in 1938. The hierarchy was organized in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1975.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 4; parishes, 87; priests, 228 (41 dioc., 187 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 67; bros., 65; srs., 278; bap., 17,237; Caths., 402,000; tot. pop., 2,370,000.

Ceuta: Spanish possession (city) on the northern tip of Africa, south of Gibraltar. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Chad: Republic (independent since 1960) in north-central Africa; former French possession; capital, N'Djamena (Fort Lamy). Evangelization began in 1929, leading to firm organization in 1947 and establishment of the hierarchy in 1955. Chad has an apostolic delegate (pro-nuncio, Central African Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1; bp., 3; parishes, 95; priests, 158 (16 dioc., 142 rel.); sem., 29; bros., 45; srs., 184; bap., 10,703; Caths., 255,000 (5.6%); tot. pop., 4,550,000.

Chile: Republic on the southwestern coast of South America; capital, Santiago. Priests were with the Spanish conquistadores on their entrance into the territory early in the 16th century. The first parish was established in 1547 and the first bishopric in 1561. Overall organization of the Church took place later in the century. By 1650 most of the peaceful Indians in the central and northern areas were evangelized. Missionary work was more difficult in the southern region. Church activity was hampered during the campaign for independence, 1810 to 1818, and through the first years of the new government, to 1830. Later gains were made, into this century, but hindering factors were shortages of native clergy and religious and attempts by the government to control church administration through the patronage system in force while the country was under Spanish control. Separation of Church and state were decreed in the constitution of 1925. Church-state relations were strained during the regime of Marxist president Salvator Allende Gossens (1970-73). He was overthrown in a bloody coup and was reported to have committed suicide Sept. 11, 1973. Conditions remained unsettled under the military government which assumed control after the coup. Since 1974, the Chilean bishops have issued several statements criticizing government policies violating human rights and urging release of political prisoners. The Church-backed Vicariate of Solidarity was established in 1976 to give legal aid to political prisoners and aid their families. Human rights situation was again criticized by the bishops in a December, 1982, letter which also called for a return to civilian rule. Chile maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 5; dioc., 14; prel., 3; v.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 24; parishes, 816; priests, 2,046 (802 dioc., 1,244 rel.); p.d., 192; sem., 895; bros., 445; srs., 5,091; bap., 185,091; Caths., 9,652,000 (85.5%); tot. pop., 11,290,000.

China *(This article concerns mainland China which has been under Communist control since 1949)*: People's Republic in eastern part of Asia; capital, Peking (Beijing). Christianity was introduced by Nestorians who had some influence on part of the area from 635 to 845 and again from the 11th century until 1368. John of Monte Corvino started a Franciscan mission in 1294; he was ordained an archbishop about 1307. Missionary activity involving more priests increased for a while thereafter but the Franciscan mission ended in 1368. The Jesuit Matteo Ricci initiated a remarkable period of activity in the 1580s. By 1700 the number of Catholics was reported to be 300,000. The Chinese Rites controversy, concerning the adaptation of rituals and other matters to Chinese traditions and practices, ran throughout the 17th century, ending in a negative decision by mission authorities in Rome. Bl. Francis de Capillas, the protomartyr of China, was killed in 1648. Persecution, a feature of Chinese history as recurrent as changes in dynasties, occurred several times in the 18th century and resulted in the departure of most missionaries from the country. The Chinese door swung open again in the 1840s and progress in evangelization increased with an extension of legal and social tolerance. At the turn of the 20th century, however, the Boxer Rebellion took one or the other kind of toll among an estimated 30,000 victims. Missionary work in the 1900s reached a new high in every respect before the disaster of persecution initiated by Communists before and especially since they established the republic in 1949. The Reds began a savage persecution as soon as they came into power. Among its results were the expulsion of over 5,000 foreign missionaries, 510 of whom were American priests, brothers and nuns; the arrest, imprisonment and harassment of all members of the native religious, clergy and hierarchy; the forced closing of 3,932 schools, 216 hospitals, 781 dispensaries, 254 orphanages, 29 printing presses and 55 periodicals; denial of the free exercise of religion to all the faithful; the detention of hundreds of priests, religious and lay persons in jail and their employment in slave labor; the proscription of the Legion of Mary and other Catholic Action groups for "counter-revolutionary activities" and "crimes against the new China"; complete outlawing of missionary work and pastoral activity. The government formally established a Patriotic Association of Chinese Catholics in July, 1957. Relatively few priests and lay persons joined the organization, which was condemned by Pius XII in 1958. The government formed the nucleus of what it hoped might become the hierarchy of a schismatic Chinese church in 1958 by "electing" 26 bishops and having them consecrated validly but illicitly between Apr. 13, 1958, and Nov. 15, 1959, without the permission or approval of the Holy See. By 1983, an estimated 60 bishops were consecrated in this manner. In March, 1960, Bishop James E. Walsh, M.M., the last American missionary in China, was sentenced and placed in custody for a period of 20 years. He was released in the summer of 1970. (He died in 1981.) There seemed to be an opening to the West by China in 1979. What this, along with renewed activity of the Patriotic Association in 1980, might mean for the Church in that country is open to question.

Archd., 20; dioc., 92; p.a., 29. No Catholic statistics are available. In 1949 there were between 3,500,000-4,000,000 Catholics, about .7 per cent of the total population. Tot. pop., 988,927,000.

Colombia: Republic in northwest South America, with Atlantic and Pacific borders; capital, Bogota. Evangelization began in 1508. The first two dioceses were established in 1534. Vigorous development of the Church was reported by the middle of the 17th century despite obstacles posed by the multiplicity of Indian languages, government interference through patronage rights and otherwise, rivalry among religious orders and the small number of native priests among the predominantly Spanish clergy. Some persecution, including the confiscation of property, followed in the wake of the proclamation of independence from Spain in 1819. The Church was affected in many ways by the political and civil unrest of the nation through the 19th century and into the 20th. Various aspects of Church-state relations are regulated by a concordat with the Vatican signed July 12, 1973, and ratified July 2, 1975. The new concordat replaced one which had been in effect with some modifications since 1887. In late 1976, the bishops released a statement reaffirming their concern for social justice but rejecting actions of radical Catholic groups such as Priests for Latin America and Christians for Socialism as Marxist-oriented and destructive of Church unity. Colombia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 11; dioc., 30; prel., 2; v.a., 9; p.a., 7; card., 2; abp., 12; bp., 49; parishes, 2,272; priests, 5,196 (3,213 dioc., 1,983 rel.); p.d., 33; sem., 2,174; bros., 939; srs., 18,304; bap., 711,295; Caths., 26,607,000 (95.5%); tot. pop., 27,840,000.

Comoros: Consists of main islands of Grande Comore, Anjouan, Moheli and Mayotte in Indian Ocean off southeast coast of Africa; capital, Moroni, Grande Comore Island. Former French territory; independent (July 6, 1975) except Mayotte which voted to remain part of France. The majority of the population is Moslem. An apostolic administration was established in 1975.

A.a., 1; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 7; bap., 24; Caths., 1,000 (.2%); tot. pop., 370,000.

Congo Republic: Republic (independent since 1960) in west central Africa; former French possession; capital, Brazzaville. Small-scale missionary work with little effect preceded modern evangelization dating from the 1880s. The work of the Church has been affected by political instability, Communist influence, tribalism and hostility to foreigners. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat); bp., 2 (nat); parishes, 66; priests, 155 (40 dioc., 115 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 44; bros., 33; srs., 196; bap., 13,940; Caths., 697,000 (44.1%); tot. pop., 1,580,000.

Cook Islands: Self-governing territory of New Zealand, an archipelago of small islands in Oceania. Evangelization by Protestant missionaries started in 1821, resulting in a predominantly Protestant population. The first Catholic missionary work began in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 12 (4 dioc., 8 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 3; srs., 11; bap., 78; Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 20,000.

Costa Rica: Republic in Central America; capital, San Jose. Evangelization began about 1520 and proceeded by degrees to real development and organization of the Church in the 17th and 18th centuries. The republic became independent in 1838. Twelve years later church jurisdiction also became independent with the establishment of a bishopric in the present capital. Costa Rica maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 169; priests, 452 (274 dioc., 178 rel.); sem., 226; bros., 29; srs., 1,001; bap., 61,512; Caths., 2,105,000 (92.7%); tot. pop., 2,270,000.

Cuba: Republic under Communist dictatorship, south of Florida; capital, Havana. Effective evangelization began about 1514, leading eventually to the predominance of Catholicism on the island. Native vocations to the priesthood and religious life were unusually numerous in the 18th century but declined in the 19th. The island became independent of Spain in 1902 following the Spanish-American War. Fidel Castro took control of the government Jan. 1, 1959. In 1961, after Cuba was officially declared a socialist state, the University of Villanueva was closed, 350 Catholic schools were nationalized and 136 priests expelled. A greater number of foreign priests and religious had already left the country. Freedom of worship and religious instruction are limited to church premises and no social action is permitted the Church, which survives under surveillance. A new constitution approved in 1976 guaranteed freedom of conscience but restricted its exercise. Cuba maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 5; abp., 2; bp., 5; parishes, 221; priests, 221 (113 dioc., 108 rel.); sem., 47; bros., 20; srs., 218; bap., 20,021; Caths. 4,023,000; tot. pop., 9,770,000.

Cyprus: Republic in the eastern Mediterranean; capital, Nicosia. Christianity was preached on the island in apostolic times and has a continuous history from the fourth century. Latin and Eastern rites were established but the latter prevailed and became Orthodox after the schism of 1054. Roman and Orthodox Christians have suffered under many governments, particularly during the period of Turkish dominion from late in the 16th to late in the 19th centuries, and from differences between the 80 per cent Greek majority and the Turkish minority. About 80 per cent of the population are Orthodox. Cyprus established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973. Maronite-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the archdiocese of Cyprus (of the Maronites), whose archbishop resides in Lebanon. Roman-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Roman-Rite patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1 (Maronite); abp., 1 (resides in Lebanon); parishes, 10; priests, 23 (7 dioc., 16 rel.); bros., 3; srs., 92; bap., 61; Caths., 8,000 (1.2%); tot. pop., 640,000.

Czechoslovakia: Federal socialist republic (since 1969) in Central Europe, consisting of the Czech Socialist Republic, capital Prague; and the Slovak Socialist Republic, capital Bratislava. The republics have local autonomy but are subordinate to the Federal Assembly at Prague made up of representatives from both regions. The Czech and Slovak regions of the country have separate religious and cultural backgrounds. Christianity was introduced in Slovakia in the 8th century by Irish and German missionaries and the area was under the jurisdiction of German bishops. In 863, at the invitation of the Slovak ruler Rastislav who wanted to preserve the cultural and liturgical heritage of the people, Sts. Cyril and Methodius began pastoral and missionary work in the region, ministering to the people in their own language. The saints introduced Old Slovak (Old Church Slavonic) into the liturgy and did so much to evangelize the territory that they are venerated as the apostles of Slovakia. A diocese established at Nitra in 880 had a continuous history except for a century ending in 1024. The Church in Slovakia was severely tested by the Reformation and political upheavals. After World War I, when it became part of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, it was 75 per cent Catholic. In the Czech lands, the martyrdom of Prince Wenceslaus in 929 triggered the spread of Christianity. Prague has had a continuous history as a diocese since 973. A parish system was organized about the 13th century in Bohemia and Moravia, the land of the Czechs. Mendicant orders strengthened relations with the Latin Rite in the 13th century. In the next century the teachings of John Hus in Bohemia brought trouble to the Church in the forms of schism and heresy, and initiated a series of religious wars which continued for decades following his death at the stake in 1415. Church property was confiscated, monastic communities were scattered and even murdered, ecclesiastical organization was shattered, and so many of the faithful joined the Bohemian Brethren that Catholics became a minority. The Reformation, with the way prepared by the Hussites and cleared by other factors, affected the Church seriously. A Counter Reformation got under way in the 1560s and led to a gradual restoration through the thickets of Josephinism, the Enlightenment, liberalism and troubled politics. In 1920, two years after the establishment of the Republic of Czechoslovakia, the schismatic Czechoslovak Church was proclaimed at Prague, resulting in numerous defections from the Catholic Church in the Czech region. In Ruthenia, 112,000 became Russian Orthodox between 1918 and 1930. Vigorous persecution of the church began in Slovakia before the end of World War II when Communists mounted a 1944 offensive against bishops, priests and religious. In 1945, church schools were nationalized, youth organizations were disbanded, the Catholic press was curtailed, the training of students for the priesthood was seriously impeded. Msgr. Josef Tiso, president of the Slovak Republic, was tried for "treason" in December, 1947, and was executed the following April. Between 1945 and 1949 approximately 10 per cent of the Slovak population spent some time in jail or a concentration camp. Persecution began later in the Czech part of the country, following the accession of the Gottwald regime to power early in 1948. Hospitals, schools and property were nationalized and Catholic organizations were liquidated. A puppet organization was formed in 1949 to infiltrate the Church and implement an unsuccessful plan for establishing a schismatic church. In the same year Archbishop Josef Beran of Prague was placed under house arrest. (He left the country in 1965, was made a cardinal, and died in 1969 in Rome.) A number of theatrical trials of bishops and priests were staged in 1950. All houses of religious were taken over between March, 1950, and the end of 1951. Pressure was applied on the clergy and faithful of the Eastern Rite in Slovakia to join the Orthodox Church. Diplomatic relations with Vatican City were terminated in 1950. About 3,000 priests were deprived of liberty in 1951 and attempts were made to force "peace priests" on the people. In 1958 it was reported that 450 to 500 priests were in jail; an undisclosed number of religious and Byzantine-Rite priests had been deported; two bishops released from prison in 1956 were under house arrest; one bishop was imprisoned at Leopoldov and two at the Mirov reformatory. In Bohemia, Moravia and Silesia, five of six dioceses were without ruling bishops; one archbishop and two bishops were active but subject to "supervision"; most of the clergy refused to join the "peace priests." In 1962 only three bishops were permitted to attend the first session of the Second Vatican Council. From January to October, 1968, Church-state relations improved to some extent under the Dubcek regime: a number of bishops were reinstated; some 3,000 priests were engaged in the pastoral ministry, although 1,500 were still barred from priestly work; the "peace priests" organization was disbanded; the Eastern-Rite Church, with 147 parishes, was reestablished. In 1969, an end was ordered to rehabilitation trials for priests and religious, but no wholesale restoration of priests and religious to their proper ways of life and work was in prospect. In 1972, the government ordered the removal of nuns from visible but limited apostolates to farms and mental hospitals where they would be out of sight. In 1973, the government allowed the ordination of four bishops — one in the Czech region and three in the Slovak region. Reports from Slovakia late in the same year stated that authorities there had placed severe restrictions on the education of seminarians and the functioning of priests. Government restrictions continued to hamper the work of priests and nuns in recent years. Signatories of the human rights declaration called Charter 77 have been particular objects of government repression and retribution.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; card., 1; bp., 6 (1 impeded); parishes, 4,444; priests, 3,686 (3,381 dioc., 305 rel.); sem., 295; bros., 72; srs., 5,073; bap., 106,367; Caths., 10,530,000 (68.7%); tot. pop., 15,310,000.

Denmark, including the Faroe Islands and Greenland: Constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, north of West Germany; capital, Copenhagen. Christianity was introduced in the ninth century and the first diocese for the area was established in 831. Intensive evangelization and full-scale organization of the Church occurred from the second half of the 10th century and ushered in a period of great development and influence in the 12th and 13th centuries. Decline followed, resulting in almost total loss to the Church during the Reformation when Lutheranism became the national religion. Catholics were considered foreigners until religious freedom was legally assured in 1849. Modern development of the Church dates from the second half of the 19th century. About 95 per cent of the population are Evangelical Lutherans. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 60; priests, 111 (38 dioc., 73 rel.); sem., 11; bros., 4; srs., 390; bap., 354; Caths., 27,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 5,120,000.

Djibouti (formerly French Territory of Afars and Issas): Independent (1977) republic in east Africa, on the Gulf of Aden; capital, Djibouti. Christianity in the area, formerly part of Ethiopia, antedated but was overcome by the Arab invasion of 1200. Modern evangelization, begun in the latter part of the 19th century, had meager results. The hierarchy was established in 1955. The territory has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 7; priests, 9 (1 dioc., 8 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 7; srs., 28; bap., 36; Caths., 12,000; tot. pop., 250,000.

Dominica: Independent (Nov. 3, 1978) state in Caribbean; capital, Roseau. Evangelization began in 1642. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 16; priests, 25 (2 dioc., 23 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 6; bros., 5; srs., 30; bap., 1,321; Caths., 65,000 (81.2%); tot. pop., 80,000.

Dominican Republic: Caribbean republic on the eastern two-thirds of the island of Hispaniola, bordering on Haiti; capital, Santo Domingo. Evangelization began shortly after discovery by Columbus in 1492 and church organization, the first in America, was established by 1510. Catholicism is the state religion. The Dominican Republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 8; parishes, 207; priests, 550 (139 dioc., 411 rel.); p.d., 27; sem., 283; bros., 82; srs., 1,320; bap., 88,352; Caths., 5,300,000 (94.8%); tot. pop., 5,584,000.

Ecuador (includes Galapagos Islands): Republic on the west coast of South America; capital, Quito. Evangelization began in the 1530s. The first diocese was established in 1545. A synod, one of the first in the Americas, was held in 1570 or 1594. Multiphased missionary work, spreading from the coastal and mountain regions into the Amazon, made the Church highly influential during the colonial period. The Church was practically enslaved by the constitution enacted in 1824, two years after Ecuador, as part of Colombia, gained independence from Spain. Some change for the better took place later in the century, but from 1891 until the 1930s the Church labored under serious liabilities imposed by liberal governments. The concordat of 1866 was violated; foreign missionaries were barred from the country for some time; the property of religious orders was confiscated; education was taken over by the state; traditional state support was refused; legal standing was denied; attempts to control church offices were made through insistence on rights of patronage. A period of harmony and independence for the Church began after agreement was reached on Church-state relations in 1937. Ecuador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 10; prel., 1; v.a., 5; p.a., 3; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 18; parishes, 766; priests, 1,524 (660 dioc., 864 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 180; bros., 367; srs., 4,133; bap., 203,151; Caths., 7,868,000 (91%); tot. pop., 8,640,000.

Egypt, Arab Republic of: Republic in northeastern Africa, bordering on the Mediterranean; capital, Cairo. Alexandria was the influential hub of a Christian community established by the end of the second century; it became a patriarchate and the center of the Coptic Church, and had great influence on the spread of Christianity in various parts of Africa; Monasticism developed from desert communities of hermits in the third and fourth centuries. Arianism was first preached in Egypt in the 320s. In the fifth century, the Coptic church went Monophysite through failure to accept doctrine formulated by the Council of Chalcedon in 451 with respect to the two natures of Christ. The country was thoroughly Arabized after 640 and was under the rule of Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1798. English influence was strong during the 19th centory. A monarchy established in 1922 lasted about 30 years, ending with the proclamation of a republic in 1953-54. By that time Egypt had become the leader of pan-Arabism against Israel. It waged two unsuccessful wars against Israel in 1948-49 and 1967. Between 1958 and 1961 it was allied with Syria and Yemen, in the United Arab Republic. In 1979, following negotiations initiated by Pres. Anwar el-Sadat in 1977, Egypt and Israel signed a peace agreement. Islam, the religion of some 90 percent of the population, is the state religion. Egypt maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 2 (Alexandria for the Copts and for the Melkites); dioc., 8; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 12; parishes, 195; priests, 350 (178 dioc., 172 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 63; bros., 67; srs., 1,705; bap., 2,182; Caths., 162,000; tot. pop., 43,470,000.

El Salvador: Republic in Central America; capital, San Salvador. Evangelization affecting the whole territory followed Spanish occupation in the 1520s. The country was administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala until 1821 when independence from Spain was declared and it was annexed to Mexico. El Salvador joined the Central American Federation in 1825, decreed its own independence in 1841 and became a republic formally in 1856. In recent years, Church efforts to achieve social justice have resulted in persecution of the Church. Archbishop Oscar Romero of San Salvador, peace advocate and outspoken champion of human rights, was murdered Mar. 24, 1980, while celebrating Mass. El Salvador maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit and coverage of late 1982 and 1983 events.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 238; priests, 347 (162 dioc., 185 rel.); sem., 110; bros., 76; srs., 852; bap., 105,791; Caths., 4,495,000 (90.9%); tot. pop., 4,940,000.

England: Center of the United Kingdom of Great Britain (England, Scotland, Wales) and Northern Ireland, off the northwestern coast of Europe; capital, London. The arrival of St. Augustine of Canterbury and a band of monks in 597 marked the beginning of evangelization. Real organization of the Church took place some years after the Synod of Whitby, held in 663. Heavy losses were sustained in the wake of the Danish invasion in the 780s, but recovery starting from the time of Alfred the Great and dating especially from the middle of the 10th century led to Christianization of the whole country and close Church-state relations. The Norman Conquest of 1066 opened the Church in England to European influence. The 13th century was climactic, but decline had already set in by 1300 when the country had an all-time high of 17,000 religious. In the 14th century, John Wycliff presaged the Protestant Reformation. Henry VIII, failing in 1529 to gain annulment of his marriage to Catherine of Aragon, refused to acknowledge papal authority over the Church in England, had himself proclaimed its head, suppressed all houses of religious, and persecuted persons — Sts. Thomas More and John Fisher, among others — for not subscribing to the Oath of Supremacy and Act of Succession. He held the line on other-than-papal doctrine, however, until his death in 1547. Doctrinal aberrations were introduced during the reign of Edward VI (1547-53), through the Order of Communion, two books of Common Prayer, and the Articles of the Established Church. Mary Tudor's attempted Catholic restoration (1553-58) was a disaster, resulting in the deaths of more than 300 Protestants. Elizabeth (1558-1603) firmed up the Established Church with formation of a hierarchy, legal enactments and multi-phased persecution. One hundred and 11 priests and 62 lay persons were among the casualties of persecution during the underground Catholic revival which followed the return to England of missionary priests from France and The Lowlands. Several periods of comparative toleration ensued after Elizabeth's death. The first of several apostolic vicariates was established in 1685; this form of church government was maintained until the restoration of the hierarchy and diocesan organization in 1850. The revolution of 1688 and subsequent developments to about 1781 subjected Catholics to a wide variety of penal laws and disabilities in religious, civic and social life. The situation began to improve in 1791, and from 1801 Parliament frequently considered proposals for the repeal of penal laws against Catholics. The Act of Emancipation restored citizenship rights to Catholics in 1829. Restrictions remained in force for some time afterwards, however, on public religious worship and activity. The hierarchy was restored in 1850. Since then the Catholic Church, existing side by side with the Established Churches of England and Scotland, has followed a general pattern of growth and development. Great Britain established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Archd., 4; dioc., 15; ap. ex., 1; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 35; parishes, 2,520; priests, 5,877 (3,901 dioc., 1,976 rel.); p.d., 71; sem., 499; bros., 612; srs., 10,472; bap., 77,117; Caths., 3,952,504 (8.5%); tot. pop., 46,220,955 (1983 Annuario Pontificio). The 1983 Catholic Directory of England and Wales reported a total Catholic population of 4,209,019 for the two countries.

Equatorial Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa, consisting of Rio Muni on the mainland and the islands of Fernando Po and Annobon in the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Malabo (Santa Isabel). Evangelization began in 1841. The country became independent of Spain in 1968. The Church was severely repressed during the 11-year rule of Pres. Macias (Masie) Nguema. Developments since his overthrow (August 1979) indicated some measure of improvement. An ecclesiastical province was established in October, 1982. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 2 (nat.); parishes, 37; priests, 48 (18 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 23; bros., 19; srs., 139; bap., 10,535; Caths., 325,000; tot. pop., 370,000.

Estonia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in 1940; capital Tallinn. Catholicism was introduced in the 11th and 12th centuries. Jurisdiction over the area was made directly subject to the

Holy See in 1215. Lutheran penetration was general in the Reformation period and Russian Orthodox influence was strong from early in the 18th century until 1917 when independence was attained. The first of several apostolic administrators was appointed in 1924. The small Catholic community was hard hit during and since Russian occupation in 1941. The Russian takeover of Estonia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Ethiopia: Constitutional monarchy in northeast Africa; capital, Addis Ababa. The country was evangelized by missionaries from Egypt in the fourth century and had a bishop by about 340. Following the lead of its parent body, the Egyptian (Coptic) Church, the Church in the area succumbed to the Monophysite heresy in the sixth century. Catholic influence was negligible for centuries. An ordinariate for the Ethiopian Rite was established in Eritrea in 1930. An apostolic delegation was set up in Addis Ababa in 1937 and several jurisdictions were organized, some under the Congregation for the Oriental Churches and others under the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. Most of the Catholics in the country are in the former Italian colony of Eritrea. Ethiopia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; v.a., 5; p.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 5; parishes, 207; priests, 513 (149 dioc., 364 rel.); p.d., 1; sem. 119; bros., 133; srs., 874; bap., 11,559; Caths., 217,000 (.67%); tot. pop., 32,160,000.

Falkland Islands: British colony off the southern tip of South America; capital, Stanley. The islands are called Islas Malvinas by Argentina which also claims sovereignty.

P.a., 1; parish, 1; priests, 2 (rel.); bap., 8; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 1,900.

Faroe Islands: Self-governing island group in North Atlantic; Danish possession. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Copenhagen diocese.

Priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 12; bap., 1; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 40,000.

Fiji: Independent island group (100 inhabited) in the southwest Pacific; capital, Suva. Marist missionaries began work in 1844 after Methodism had been firmly established. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1863. The hierarchy was established in 1966. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 33; priests, 88 (16 dioc., 72 rel.); sem., 45; bros., 43; srs., 257; bap., 2,330; Caths., 54,000 (8.4%); tot. pop., 640,000.

Finland: Republic in northern Europe; capital, Helsinki. Swedes evangelized the country in the 12th century. The Reformation swept the country, resulting in the prohibition of Catholicism in 1595, general reorganization of ecclesiastical life and affairs, and dominance of the Evangelical Lutheran Church. Catholics were given religious liberty in 1781 but missionaries and conversions were forbidden by law. The first Finnish priest since the Reformation was ordained in 1903 in Paris. A vicariate apostolic for Finland was erected in 1920. A law on religious liberty, enacted in 1923, banned the foundation of monasteries. Finland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 18 (1 dioc., 17 rel.); p.d., 1; bros., 2; srs., 29; bap., 58; Caths., 3,293 (.06%); tot. pop., 4,812,000.

France: Republic in western Europe; capital, Paris. Christianity was known around Lyons by the middle of the second century. By 250 there were 30 bishoprics. The hierarchy reached a fair degree of organization by the end of the fourth century. Vandals and Franks subsequently invaded the territory and caused barbarian turmoil and doctrinal problems because of their Arianism. The Frankish nation was converted following the baptism of Clovis about 496. Christianization was complete by some time in the seventh century. From then on the Church, its leaders and people, figured in virtually every important development — religious, cultural, political and social — through the periods of the Carolingians, feudalism, the Middle Ages and monarchies to the end of the 18th century. The great University of Paris became one of the intellectual centers of the 13th century. Churchmen and secular rulers were involved with developments surrounding the Avignon residence of the popes and curia from 1309 until near the end of the 14th century and with the disastrous Western Schism that followed. Strong currents of Gallicanism and conciliarism ran through ecclesiastical and secular circles in France; the former was an ideology and movement to restrict papal control of the Church in the country, the latter sought to make the pope subservient to a general council. Calvinism invaded the country about the middle of the 16th century and won a strong body of converts. Jansenism with its rigorous spirit and other aberrations appeared in the next century, to be followed by the highly influential Enlightenment. The Revolution which started in 1789 and was succeeded by the Napoleonic period completely changed the status of the Church, taking a toll of numbers by persecution and defection and disenfranchising the Church in practically every way. Throughout the 19th century the Church was caught up in the whirl of imperial and republican developments and made the victim of official hostility, popular indifference and liberal opposition. In this century, the Church has struggled with problems involving the heritage of the Revolution and its aftermath, the alienation of intellectuals, liberalism, the estrangement of the working classes because of the Church's former identification with the ruling class, and the massive needs of contemporary society. France maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 18; dioc., 73; prel., 1; ap. ex., 2; ord., 1; card., 9; abp., 15; bp., 100; parishes, 38,370; priests, 38,449 (30,837 dioc., 7,612 rel.); p.d., 137; sem., 1,305; bros., 5,306; srs., 84,308; bap., 530,385; Caths., 45,720,000 (84.7%); tot. pop., 53,960,000.

Gabon: Republic on the west coast of Equatorial Africa; capital, Libreville. Sporadic missionary effort took place before 1881 when effective evangelization began. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Gabon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 60; priests, 123 (32 dioc., 91 rel.); sem., 11; bros., 37; srs., 154; bap., 8,233; Caths., 425,000 (57.9%); tot. pop., 730,300.

Gambia, The: Republic (1970) on the northwestern coast of Africa, smallest state in Africa; capital, Banjul. The country was under the jurisdiction of a vicariate apostolic until 1931. The hierarchy was established in 1957. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1978.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 18 (rel.); sem. 6 (dioc.); bros., 2; srs., 21; bap., 370; Caths., 13,000 (2%); tot. pop., 620,000.

Germany: Country in northern Europe partitioned in 1949 into the Communist German Democratic Republic in the East (capital, East Berlin) and the German Federal Republic in the West (capital, Bonn). Christianity was introduced in the third century, if not earlier. Trier, which became a center for missionary activity, had a bishop by 400. Visigoth invaders introduced Arianism in the fifth century but were converted in the seventh century by the East Franks, Celtic and other missionaries. St. Boniface, the apostle of Germany, established real ecclesiastical organization in the eighth century. The Church had great influence during the Carolingian period. Bishops from that time onward began to act in dual roles as pastors and rulers, a state of affairs which led inevitably to confusion and conflict in Church-state relations and perplexing problems of investiture. The Church developed strength and vitality through the Middle Ages but succumbed to abuses which antedated and prepared the ground for the Reformation. Luther's actions from 1517 made Germany a confessional battleground. Religious strife continued until conclusion of the Peace of Westphalia at the end of the Thirty Years' War in 1648. Nearly a century earlier the Peace of Augsburg (1555) had been designed, without success, to assure a degree of tranquillity by recognizing the legitimacy of different religious confessions in different states, depending on the decisions of princes. The implicit principle that princes should control the churches emerged in practice into the absolutism and Josephinism of subsequent years. St. Peter Canisius and his fellow Jesuits spearheaded a Counter Reformation in the second half of the 16th century. Before the end of the century, however, 70 per cent of the population of north and central Germany were Lutheran. Calvinism also had established a strong presence. The Church gained internal strength in a defensive position. Through much of the 19th century, however, its influence was eclipsed by Protestant intellectuals and other influences. It suffered some impoverishment also as a result of shifting boundaries and the secularization of property shortly after 1800. It came under direct attack in the Kulturkampf of the 1870s but helped to generate the opposition which resulted in a dampening of the campaign of Bismarck against it. Despite action by Catholics on the social front and other developments, discrimination against the Church spilled over into the 20th century and lasted beyond World War I. Catholics in politics struggled with others to pull the country through numerous postwar crises. The dissolution of the Center Party, agreed to by the bishops in 1933 without awareness of the ultimate consequences, contributed negatively to the rise of Hitler to supreme power. Church officials protested the Nazi anti-Church and anti-Semitic actions, but to no avail. After World War II Christian leadership had much to do with the recovery of Western Germany. East Germany, gone Communist under Russian auspices, initiated a program of control and repression of the Church in 1948 and 1949. With no prospect of success for measures designed to split bishops, priests, religious and lay persons, the regime has concentrated most of its attention on mind control, especially of the younger generation, by the elimination of religious schools, curtailment of freedom for religious instruction and formation, severe restriction of the religious press, and the substitution since the mid-50's of youth initiation and Communist ceremonies for the rites of baptism, confirmation, marriage, and funerals. Bishops are generally forbidden to travel outside the Republic. The number of priests is decreasing, partly because of reduced seminary enrollments ordered by the government since 1958. In 1973, the Vatican appointed three apostolic administrators and one auxiliary (all titular bishops) for the areas of three West German dioceses located in East Germany. West Germany maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

West Germany: Archd., 5; dioc., 18 (also part of the Berlin diocese); ap., ex., 1; card., 4; abp., 4; bp., 33; parishes, 11,820; priests, 22,985 (17,104 dioc., 5,881 rel.); p.d., 747; sem., 2,634; bros., 3,223; srs., 82,100; bap., 258,248; Caths., 28,000,000 (46.3%); tot. pop., 61,670,000.

East Germany: Dioc., 2 (Dresden-Meissen and Berlin, since most of its territory lies in East Germany); a.a., 1 (Gorlitz; there are also 3 territories with apostolic administrators); card., 1; bps., 8; parishes, 914; priests, 1,509 (1,272 dioc., 237 rel.); p.d., 37; sem., 143; bros., 53; srs., 2,962; bap., 8,634; Caths., 1,288,000 (7.5%); tot. pop., 16,740,000.

Ghana: Republic on the western coast of Africa, bordering on the Gulf of Guinea; capital, Accra. Priests visited the country in 1482, 11 years after discovery by the Portuguese, but missionary effort — hindered by the slave trade and other factors — was slight until 1880 when systematic evangelization began. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1879. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Ghana maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (nat.); parishes, 200; priests, 438 (203 dioc., 235 rel.); sem., 260; bros., 135; srs., 400; bap., 42,525; Caths., 1,440,000 (11.9%); tot. pop., 12,080,000.

Gibraltar: British colony on the tip of the Spanish Peninsula on the Mediterranean. Evangelization took place after the Moors were driven out near the end of the 15th century. The Church was hindered by the British who acquired the colony in 1713. Most of the Catholics were, and are, Spanish and Italian immigrants and their descendants. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1817. The diocese was erected in 1910.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 11 (10 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 3; srs., 18; bap., 318; Caths., 22,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Greece, including Crete: Kingdom in southeastern Europe on the Balkan Peninsula; capital, Athens. St. Paul preached the Gospel at Athens and Corinth on his second missionary journey and visited the country again on his third tour. Other Apostles may have passed through also. Two bishops from Greece attended the First Council of Nicaea. After the division of the Roman Empire, the Church remained Eastern in rite and later broke ties with Rome as a result of the schism of 1054. A Latin-Rite jurisdiction was set up during the period of the Latin Empire of Constantinople, 1204-1261, but crumbled afterwards. Unity efforts of the Council of Florence had poor results. The country now has Greek Catholic and Latin jurisdictions. The Greek Orthodox Church is predominant. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1980. .

Archd., 4; dioc., 4; v.a., 1; ap. ex., 1; ord., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 73; priests, 101 (57 dioc., 44 rel.); sem., 6; bros., 43; srs., 166; bap., 422; Caths., 49,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 9,710,000.

Greenland (Kalaallit Nunaat): Danish island province northeast of North America; granted self rule in 1979; capital, Nuuk (Godthaab). Catholicism was introduced about 1000. The first diocese was established in 1124 and a line of bishops dated from then until 1537. The first known churches in the western hemisphere, dating from about the 11th century, were on Greenland; the remains of 19 have been unearthed. The departure of Scandinavians and spread of the Reformation reduced the Church to nothing. The Moravian Brethren evangelized the Eskimos from the 1720s to 1901. By 1930 the Danish Church — Evangelical Lutheran — was in full possession. Since 1930 priests have been in Greenland, which is part of the Copenhagen diocese. There are about 60 Catholics in the area.

Grenada: Independent island state in the West Indies; capital, St. George's. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 20; priests, 21 (7 dioc., 14 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 4; bros., 7; srs., 18; bap., 1,207; Caths., 72,000; tot. pop., 110,000.

Guadeloupe: French overseas department in the Leeward Islands of the West Indies; capital, Basse-Terre. Catholicism was introduced in the islands in the 16th century.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 46; priests, 77 (41 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 8; srs., 201; bap., 5,387; Caths., 299,000 tot. pop., 330,000.

Guam: Outlying area of U.S. in the southwest Pacific; capital, Agana. The first Mass was offered in the Mariana Islands in 1521. The islands were evangelized by the Jesuits, from 1668, and other missionaries. The first native Micronesian bishop was ordained in 1970.

Dioc., 1 (Agana, suffragan of San Francisco); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 27; priests, 50 (18 dioc., 32 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 18; bros., 4; srs., 135; bap., 1,729; Caths., 102,000; tot. pop., 112,000.

Guatemala: Republic in Central America; capital, Guatemala City. Evangelization dates from the beginning of Spanish occupation in 1524. The first diocese, for all Central American territories administered by the captaincy general of Guatemala, was established in 1534. The country became independent in 1839, following annexation to Mexico in 1821, secession in 1823 and membership in the Central American Federation from 1825. In 1870, a government installed by a liberal revolution repudiated the concordat of 1853 and took active measures against the Church. Separation of Church and state was decreed; religious orders were suppressed and their property seized; priests and religious were exiled; schools were secularized. Full freedom was subsequently granted. The country has been in a virtual state of civil war in recent years, with violence and repression directed at all segments of the population. Since 1976, at least nine priests were reported missing or killed. Guatemala maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; a.a., 2; bp., 13; parishes, 346; priests, 652 (184 dioc., 468 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 251; bros., 124; srs., 1,181; bap., 187,698; Caths. 6,270,000 (83.3%); tot. pop. 7,480,000.

Guiana, French (Cayenne): French overseas department on the northeast coast of South America; capital, Cayenne. Catholicism was introduced in the 17th century. The Cayenne diocese was established in 1956.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 30 (9 dioc., 21 rel.); bros., 2; srs., 104; bap., 1,259; Caths., 55,000; tot. pop., 69,000.

Guinea: Republic on the west coast of Africa; capital, Conakry. Occasional missionary work followed exploration by the Portuguese about the middle of the 15th century; organized effort dates from 1877. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Following independence from France in 1958, Catholic schools were nationalized, youth organizations banned and missionaries restricted. Foreign missionaries were expelled in 1967. Archbishop Tchidimbo of Conakry, sentenced to life imprisonment in 1971 on a charge of conspiring to overthrow the government, was released in August, 1979; he resigned his see. Guinea has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 28; priests, 19 (18 dioc., 1 rel.); sem., 14 (dioc.); bros., 1; srs., 26; bap., 770; Caths., 51,000 (.9%); tot. pop., 5,150,000.

Guinea-Bissau (formerly Portuguese Guinea): Independent state on the west coast of Africa; capital, Bissau. Catholicism was introduced in the second half of the 15th century but limited missionary work, hampered by the slave trade, had meager results. Missionary work in this century dates from 1933. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1955 (made a diocese in 1977). Guinea-Bissau has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 15; priests, 40 (rel); sem., 4; bros., 10; srs., 29; bap., 612; Caths., 48,000; tot. pop., 660,000.

Guyana: Republic on the northern coast of South America; capital, Georgetown. In 1899 the Catholic Church and other churches were given equal status with the Church of England and the Church of Scotland, which had sole rights up to that time. Most of the Catholics are Portuguese. The Georgetown diocese was established in 1956, 10 years before Guyana became independent of England. The first native bishop was appointed in 1971. Schools were nationalized in 1976. Increased government interference was reported in 1980-81. The Catholic newspaper was forced to close and missionaries were denied access to certain areas.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 23; priests, 56 (6 dioc., 50 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 6; srs., 51; bap., 1,585; Caths., 103,000; tot. pop., 900,000.

Haiti: Caribbean republic on the western third of Hispaniola adjacent to the Dominican Republic; capital, Port-au-Prince. Evangelization followed discovery by Columbus in 1492. Capuchins and Jesuits did most of the missionary work in the 18th century. From 1804, when independence was declared, until 1860, the country was in schism. Relations were regularized by a concordat concluded in 1860, when an archdiocese and four dioceses were established. Factors hindering the development of the Church have been a shortage of native clergy, inadequate religious instruction and the prevalence of voodoo. Political upheavals in the 1960's had serious effects on the Church. Haiti maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 186; priests, 420 (212 dioc., 208 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 149; bros., 218; srs., 917; bap., 101,165; Caths., 4,410,000; tot. pop. 5,100,000.

Honduras: Republic in Central America; capital, Tegucigalpa. Evangelization preceded establishment of the first diocese in the 16th century. Under Spanish rule and after independence from 1823, the Church held a favored position until 1880 when equal legal status was given to all religions. Harassment of priests and nuns working among peasants and Salvadoran refugees was reported in recent years. Honduras maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 1; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 125; priests, 249 (71 dioc., 178 rel.); sem., 29; bros., 16; srs., 341; bap., 97,285; Caths., 3,670,000 (96%); tot. pop., 3,820,000.

Hong Kong: British crown colony at the mouth of the Canton River, adjacent to the southeast Chinese province of Kwangtung. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1841. Members of the Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions began work there in 1858. The Hong Kong diocese was erected in 1946.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 56; priests, 369 (73 dioc., 296 rel.); sem., 21; bros., 85; srs., 815; bap., 4,874; Caths., 264,000; tot. pop., 5,150,000.

Hungary: People's republic in east central Europe; capital, Budapest. The early origins of Christianity in the country, whose territory was subject to a great deal of change, is not known. Magyars accepted Christianity about the end of the 10th century. St. Stephen I (d. 1038) promoted its spread and helped to organize some of its historical dioceses. Bishops early became influential in politics as well as in the Church. For centuries the country served as a buffer for the Christian West against barbarians from the East, notably the Mongols in the 13th century. Religious orders, whose foundations started from the 1130s, provided the most effective missionaries, pastors and teachers. Outstanding for years were the Franciscans and Dominicans; the Jesuits were noted for their work in the Counter-Reformation from the second half of the 16th century onwards. Hussites and Waldensians prepared the way for the Reformation which struck at almost the same time as the Turks. The Reformation made considerable progress after 1526, resulting in the conversion of large numbers to Lutheranism and Calvinism by the end of the century. Most of them or their descendants returned to the Church later, but many Magyars remained staunch Calvinists. Turks repressed the churches, Protestant as well as Catholic, during a reign of 150 years but they managed to survive. Domination of the Church was one of the objectives of government policy during the reigns of Maria Theresa and Joseph II in the second half of the 18th century; their Josephinism affected Church-state relations until the first World War. More than 100,000 Eastern-Rite schismatics were reunited with Rome about the turn of the 18th century. Secularization increased in the second half of the 19th century, which also witnessed the birth of many new Catholic organizations and movements to influence life in the nation and the Church. Catholics were involved in the social chaos and anti-religious atmosphere of the years following World War I, struggling with their compatriots for religious as well as political survival. After World War II Communist strength, which had manifested itself with less intensity earlier in the century, was great long before it forced the legally elected president out of office in 1947 and imposed a Soviet type of constitution on the country in 1949. The campaign against the Church started with the disbanding of Catholic organizations in 1946. In 1948, "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization, was taken over and all Catholic schools, colleges and institutions were suppressed. Interference in church administration and attempts to split the bishops preceded the arrest of Cardinal Mindszenty on Dec. 26, 1948, and his sentence to life imprisonment in 1949. (He was free for a few days during the unsuccessful uprising of 1956. He then took up residence at the U.S. Embassy in Budapest where he remained until September, 1971, when he was permitted to leave the country. He died in 1975 in Vienna.) In 1950, religious orders and congregations were suppressed and 10,000 religious were interned. At least 30 priests and monks were assassinated, jailed or deported. About 4,000 priests and religious were confined in jail or concentration camps. The government sponsored a national "Progressive Catholic" church and captive organizations for priests and "Catholic Action," which attracted only a small minority. Signs were clear in 1965 and 1966 that a 1964 agreement with the Holy See regarding episcopal appointments had settled nothing. Six bishops were appointed by the Holy See and some other posts were filled, but none of the prelates were free from government surveillance and harassment. Four new bishops were appointed by the Holy See in January and ordained in Budapest in February, 1969; three elderly prelates resigned their sees. Shortly thereafter, peace priests complained that the "too Roman" new bishops would not deal with them. Talks between Vatican and Hungarian representatives during the past several years have resulted in the appointment of bishops to fill all of Hungary's 11 residential sees.

Archd., 3; dioc., 8; abb., 1; ap. ex., 1; card, 1; abp., 3; bp., 16; parishes, 2,270; priests, 3,193 (3,124 dioc., 69 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 278; srs., 53; bap., 76,969; Caths., 6,573,000 (61.3%); tot. pop., 10,710,000.

Iceland: Island republic between Norway and Greenland; capital, Reykjavik. Irish hermits were there in the eighth century. Missionaries subsequently evangelized the island and Christianity was officially accepted about 1000. The first bishop was ordained in 1056. The Black Death had dire effects and spiritual decline set in during the 15th century. Lutheranism was introduced from Denmark between 1537 and 1552 and made the official religion. Some Catholic missionary work was done in the 19th century. Religious freedom was granted to the few Catholics in 1874. A vicariate was erected in 1929 (made a diocese in 1968). Iceland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 8 (3 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 6; srs., 36; bap., 26; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 230,000.

India: Republic on the subcontinent of south central Asia; capital, New Delhi. Long-standing tradition credits the Apostle Thomas with the introduction of Christianity in the Kerala area. Evangelization followed the establishment of Portuguese posts and the conquest of Goa in 1510. Jesuits, Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and members of other religious orders figured in the early missionary history. An archdiocese for Goa, with two suffragan sees, was set up in 1558. Five provincial councils were held between 1567 and 1606. The number of Catholics in 1572 was estimated to be 280,000. This figure rose to 840,000 in 1700 and declined to 500,000 in 1800. Missionaries had some difficulties with the British East India Co. which exercised virtual government control from 1757 to 1858. They also had trouble because of a conflict that developed between policies of the Portuguese government, which pressed its rights of patronage in episcopal and clerical appointments, and the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith, which sought greater freedom of action in the same appointments. This struggle eventuated in the schism of Goa between 1838 and 1857. In 1886, when the number of Catholics was estimated to be one million, the hierarchy for India and Ceylon was restored. Jesuits contributed greatly to the development of Catholic education from the second half of the 19th century. A large percentage of the Catholic population is located around Goa and Kerala and farther south. The country is predominantly Hindu. So-called anti-conversion laws in effect in several states have had a restrictive effect on pastoral ministry and social service. India maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (titular of East Indies); archd., 19; dioc., 88; p.a., 2; card., 2; abp., 19; bp., 101; parishes, 5,159; priests, 12,001 (7,058 dioc., 4,943 rel.); p.d., 24; sem., 3,011; bros., 2,801; srs., 49,956; bap., 288,828; Caths., 11,707,000 (1.7%); tot. pop., 683,810,000.

Indonesia: Republic southeast of Asia, consisting of some 3,000 islands including Kalimantan (most of Borneo), Sulawesi (Celebes), Java, the Lesser Sundas, Moluccas, Sumatra, Timor and West Irian (Irian Jaya, western part of New Guinea); capital, Jakarta. Evangelization by the Portuguese began about 1511. St. Francis Xavier, greatest of the modern missionaries, spent some 14 months in the area. Christianity was strongly rooted in some parts of the islands by 1600. Islam's rise to dominance began at this time. The Dutch East Indies Co., which gained effective control in the 17th century, banned evangelization by Catholic missionaries for some time but Dutch secular and religious priests managed to resume the work. A vicariate of Batavia for all the Dutch East Indies was set up in 1841. About 90 per cent of the population is Moslem. The hierarchy was established in 1961. Indonesia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 26; card., 1; abp., 6; bp., 26; parishes, 473; priests, 1,731 (249 dioc., 1,482 rel.); p.d., 8; sem., 1,098; bros., 773; srs., 4,106; bap., 164,331; Caths., 3,440,000 (2.2%); tot. pop., 150,520,000. (Statistics for former Portuguese Timor which was annexed by Indonesia in 1976 are listed separately; see Timor, Eastern.)

Iran: Constitutional monarchy in southwestern Asia, between the Caspian Sea and the Persian Gulf; capital, Teheran. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in this area outside the (then) Roman Empire. They suffered persecution in the fourth century and were then cut off from the outside world. Nestorianism was generally professed in the late fifth century. Islam became dominant after 640. Some later missionary work was attempted but without success. Religious liberty was granted in 1834, but Catholics were the victims of a massacre in 1918. Islam is the religion of perhaps 98 per cent of the population. In 1964 the country had 100,000 Monophysites, the largest group of Christians, and some 20,000 Nestorians. Catholics belong to the Latin, Armenian and Chaldean rites. Iran (Persia until 1935) maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 2; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 33 (6 dioc., 27 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 5; bro., 1; srs., 41, bap., 265; Caths., 20,000 (.05%); tot. pop., 39,320,000.

Iraq: Republic in southwestern Asia, between Iran and Saudi Arabia; capital, Baghdad. Some of the earliest Christian communities were established in the area, whose history resembles that of Iran. Catholics belong to the Armenian, Chaldean, Latin and Syrian rites; Chaldeans are most numerous. Islam is the religion of some 90 per cent of the population. Iraq maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 9; dioc., 5; patriarch, 1; abp., 7; bp., 3; parishes, 103; priests, 148 (109 dioc., 39 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 17; bros., 18; srs., 250; bap., 5,435; Caths., 374,000; tot. pop., 13,520,000.

Ireland: Republic in the British Isles; capital, Dublin. St. Patrick, who is venerated as the apostle of Ireland, evangelized parts of the island for some years after the middle of the fifth century. Conversion of the island was not accomplished, however, until the seventh century or later. Celtic monks were the principal missionaries. The Church was organized along monastic lines at first, but a movement developed in the 11th century for the establishment of jurisdiction along episcopal lines. By that time many Roman usages had been adopted. The Church gathered strength during the period from the Norman Conquest of England to the reign of Henry VIII despite a wide variety of rivalries, wars, and other disturbances. Henry introduced an age of repression of the faith which continued for many years under several of his successors. The Irish suffered from proscription of the Catholic faith, economic and social disabilities, subjection to absentee landlords and a plantation system designed to keep them from owning property, and actual persecution which took an uncertain toll of lives up until about 1714. Most of those living in the northern part of Ireland became Anglican and Presbyterian in the 1600s but the south remained strong in faith. Some penal laws remained in force until emancipation in 1829. Nearly 100 years later Ireland was divided by two enactments which made Northern Ireland, consisting of six counties, part of the United Kingdom (1920) and gave dominion status to the Irish Free State, made up of the other 26 counties (1922). This state (Eire, in Gaelic) was proclaimed the Republic of Ireland in 1949. The Catholic Church predominates but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Ireland maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 4; dioc., 22; card., 1, abp., 3; bp., 28; parishes, 1,311; priests, 6,091 (3,737 dioc., 2,354 rel.); sem., 1,127; bros., 1,777; srs., 12,504; bap., 88,288 (preceding figures include Northern Ireland); Caths., (approx.), 3,255,000 (95%); tot. pop., 3,440,000.

Ireland, Northern: Part of the United Kingdom, it consists of six of the nine counties of Ulster in the northeast corner of Ireland; capital, Belfast. History is given under Ireland, above. For recent developments, see Index.

Caths. (approx.), 505,000 (32%); tot. pop., 1,540,000 (other statistics are included in Ireland).

Israel: Parliamentary democracy in the Middle East, at the eastern end of the Mediterranean; capitals, Jerusalem and Tel Aviv (diplomatic). Israel was the birthplace of Christianity, the site of the first Christian communities. Some persecution was suffered in the early Christian era and again during the several hundred years of Roman control. Moslems conquered the territory in the seventh century and, except for the period of the Kingdom of Jerusalem established by Crusaders, remained in control most of the time up until World War I. The Church survived in the area, sometimes just barely, but it did not prosper greatly or show any notable increase in numbers. The British took over the protectorate of the area after World War I. Partition into Israel for the Jews and Palestine for the Arabs was approved by the United Nations in 1947. War broke out a year later with the proclamation of the Republic of Israel. The Israelis won the war and 50 percent more territory than they had originally been ceded. War broke out again for six days in June, 1967, and in October, 1973, resulting in a Middle East crisis which persists to the present time. Caught in the middle of the conflict are hundreds of thousands of dispossessed Palestinian refugees. Judaism is the faith professed by about 85 percent of the inhabitants; approximately one-third of them are considered observants. Most of the Arab minority are Moslems. The Akka archdiocese for Melkites is situated in Israel. Maronites are subject to the bishop of Tyr, Lebanon. Latins are under the jurisdiction of the Roman patriarchate of Jerusalem. Israel has an apostolic delegate. The *1981 Statistical Yearbook of the Church* reported a Catholic population of 128,000 in a total population of 3,950,000.

Italy: Republic in southern Europe; capital, Rome. A Christian community was formed early at Rome, probably by the middle of the first century. St. Peter established his see there. He and St. Paul suffered death for the faith there in the 60s. The early Christians were persecuted at various times there, as in other parts of the empire, but the Church developed in numbers and influence, gradually spreading out from towns and cities in the center and south to rural areas and the north. Organization, in the process of formation in the second century, developed greatly between the fifth and eighth centuries. By the latter date the Church had already come to grips with serious problems, including doctrinal and disciplinary disputes that threatened the unity of faith, barbarian invasions, and the need for the pope and bishops to take over civil responsibilities because of imperial default. The Church has been at the center of life on the peninsula throughout the centuries. It emerged from underground in 313, with the Edict of Milan, and rose to a position of prestige and lasting influence. It educated and converted the barbarians, preserved culture through the early

Middle Ages and passed it on to later times, suffered periods of decline and gained strength through recurring reforms, engaged in military combat for political reasons and intellectual combat for the preservation and development of doctrine, saw and patronized the development of the arts, experienced all human strengths and weaknesses in its members, knew triumph and the humiliation of failure. For long centuries, from the fourth to the 19th, the Church was a temporal as well as spiritual power. This temporal aspect complicated its history in Italy. Since the 1870s, however, when the Papal States were annexed by the Kingdom of Italy, the history became simpler — but remained complicated — as the Church, shorn of temporal power, began to find new freedom for the fulfillment of its spiritual mission. Italy maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit to Sicily.)

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 57; dioc., 210; prel., 4; abb., 8; card., 34; abp., and bp., 444 (216 residential, 228 titular, including retired); parishes, 28,656; priests, 62,861 (40,256 dioc., 22,605 rel.); p.d., 246; sem., 4,877; bros., 6,532; srs., 142,733; bap., 639,929; Caths., 55,770,000 (97.5%); tot. pop., 57,200,000.

Ivory Coast: Republic in western Africa; capital, Abidjan. The Holy Ghost Fathers began systematic evangelization in 1895. The first native priests from the area were ordained in 1934. The hierarchy was set up in 1955. Abp. Bernard Yago was named first Ivorian cardinal in 1983. Ivory Coast maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (nat.); parishes, 168; priests, 419 (132 dioc., 287 rel.); sem., 78; bros., 90; srs., 505; bap., 20,669; Caths., 790,000 (9.9%); tot. pop., 8,300,000.

Jamaica: Parliamentary democracy in the West Indies; capital, Kingston. Franciscans and Dominicans evangelized the island from about 1512 until 1655. Missionary work was interrupted after the English took possession but was resumed by Jesuits about the turn of the 19th century. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1837. The hierarchy was established in 1967. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 30; priests, 92 (13 dioc., 79 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 5; bros., 9; srs., 201; bap., 3,049; Caths., 215,000 (9.6%); tot. pop., 2,229,000.

Japan: Constitutional monarchy in the northwest Pacific; capital, Tokyo. Jesuits began evangelization in the middle of the 16th century and about 300,000 converts, most of them in Kyushu, were reported at the end of the century. The Nagasaki Martyrs were victims of persecution in 1597. Another persecution took some 4,000 lives between 1614 and 1651. Missionaries, banned for two centuries, returned about the middle of the 19th century and found Christian communities still surviving in Nagasaki and other places in Kyushu. A vicariate was organized in 1866. Religious freedom was guaranteed in 1889. The hierarchy was established in 1891. Japan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 13; p.a., 1; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 14; parishes, 769; priests, 2,000 (517 dioc., 1,483 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 187; bros., 424; srs., 7,169; bap., 10,346; Caths., 406,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 117,650,000.

Jerusalem: The entire city, site of the first Christian community, has been under Israeli control since the Israeli-Arab war of June, 1967. There are two patriarchates in the city, Melkite and Latin. Jerusalem has an apostolic delegate.

Jordan: Constitutional monarchy in the Middle East; capital, Amman. Christianity there dates from apostolic times. Survival of the faith was threatened many times under the rule of Moslems from 636 and Ottoman Turks from 1517 to 1918, and in the Islamic Emirate of Trans-Jordan from 1918 to 1949. Since the creation of Israel, some 500,000 Palestinian refugees, some of them Christians, have been in Jordan. Islam is the state religion but religious freedom is guaranteed for all. Jordan has an apostolic delegate.

The Greek Melkite-Rite Archdiocese of Petra and Philadelphia is located in Jordan. Latin (Roman)-Rite Catholics are under the jurisdiction of the Latin patriarchate of Jerusalem.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 59; priests, 61 (52 dioc., 9 rel.); sem. 9; bros., 5; srs., 208; bap., 1,111; Caths., 96,000; tot. pop., 3,360,000.

Kenya: Republic in eastern Africa bordering on the Indian Ocean; capital, Nairobi. Systematic evangelization by the Holy Ghost Fathers began in 1892, nearly 40 years after the start of work by Protestant missionaries. The hierarchy was established in 1953. Kenya maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 14 (10 nat.); parishes, 345; priests, 897 (248 dioc., 649 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 502; bros., 233; srs., 1,941; bap., 207,597; Caths., 3,354,000 (19.5%); tot. pop., 17,150,000.

Kiribati (Gilbert Islands): Former British colony in Oceania; became independent July 12, 1979; capital Bairiki on Tarawa. French Missionaries of the Sacred Heart began work in the islands in 1888. A vicariate for the islands was organized in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 13 (2 dioc., 11 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 2; srs., 45; bap., 384; Caths., 28,000; tot. pop., 57,000 (1983 Annuario Pontificio).

Korea: Peninsula in eastern Asia, east of China, divided into the (Communist) Democratic People's Republic in the North, formed May 1, 1948, with Pyongyang as its capital; and the Republic of Korea in the South, with Seoul as the capital. Some Catholics may have been in Korea before it became a "hermit kingdom" toward the end of the 16th century and closed its borders to foreigners. The real introduction to Catholicism came in 1784 through lay converts. A priest arriving in the country in 1794 found 4,000 Catholics there who had never seen a priest. A vicariate was erected in 1831 but was not manned for several years thereafter. There were 15,000 Catholics by 1857. Four persecutions in the 19th century took a terrible toll; several thousands died in the last one, 1866-69. Freedom of religion was granted in 1883 when Korea opened its borders. Progress was made thereafter. The hierarchy was established in 1962. Since the war of 1950-1953, there have been no signs of Catholic life in the North, which has been blanketed by a news blackout. In July, 1972, both Koreas agreed to seek peaceful means of reunification. The South maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. Bishop Tji of Won Ju, South Korea, convicted and sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment in 1974 on a charge of inciting to rebellion, was released in February, 1975.

North Korea: Dioc., 2; abb., 1; bp., 1 (exiled); tot. pop., 18,320,000. No recent Catholic statistics available; there were an estimated 100,000 Catholics reported in 1969.

South Korea: Archd., 3; dioc., 11; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 12; parishes, 620; priests, 1,113 (793 dioc., 320 rel.); sem., 721; bros., 213; srs., 3,190; bap., 120,618; Caths. 1,397,000 (3.6%); tot. pop., 38,720,000.

Kuwait: Constitutional monarchy (sultanate or sheikdom) in southwest Asia bordering on the Persian Gulf. Remote Christian origins probably date to apostolic times. Islam is the predominant and official religion. Kuwait maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 6 (3 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 28; bap., 608; Caths., 47,000; tot. pop., 1,460,000.

Laos: Constitutional monarchy in southeast Asia, surrounded by China, Vietnam, Kampuchea, Thailand and Burma; capital, Vientiane. Systematic evangelization by French missionaries started about 1881; earlier efforts ended in 1688. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1899 when there were 8,000 Catholics and 2,000 catechumens in the country. Most of the foreign missionaries were expelled following the communist take-over in 1975. Buddhism is the state religion. Laos has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 4; bp., 4 (nat.; a coad. bp. was ordained in 1983). No statistics available. Catholics numbered 35,000 (1% of the total population) in 1974. Tot. pop. (1980), 3,810,000.

Latvia: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed by the U.S.S.R. in the early 1940s; capital, Riga. Catholicism was introduced late in the 12th century. Lutheranism became the dominant religion after 1530. Catholics were free to practice their faith during the long period of Russian control and during independence from 1918 to 1940. The relatively small Catholic community has been repressed since the start of Soviet occupation. The Russian takeover of Latvia has not been recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; card., 1 (Bp. Julijans Vaivods, named in 1983); bp., 3 (none residential); parishes, 179; priests, 125 (116 dioc., 9 rel.); sem., 32; bap., 4,413; Caths., 248,000; tot. pop. 2,500,000.

Lebanon: Republic in the Middle East, north of Israel; capital, Beirut. Christianity, introduced in apostolic times, was firmly established by the end of the fourth century and has remained so despite heavy Moslem influence since early in the seventh century. The country is the center of the Maronite Rite. Lebanon maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd. 10 (3 Maronite, 7 Greek Melkite); dioc., 7 (1 Armenian, 1 Chaldean, 5 Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); card., 1 (Patr. Antoine Khoraiche of Maronites); patriarchs, 3 (patriarchs of Antioch of the Maronites, a cardinal; Antioch of the Syrians and Cilicia of the Armenians who reside in Lebanon); abp. and bp., 19; priests, 1,428 (635 dioc., 793 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 349; bros., 120; srs., 3,453; bap., 14,744; Caths., 1,299,000; tot. pop., 3,000,000.

Lesotho: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave in the southeastern part of the Republic of South Africa; capital, Maseru. Oblates of Mary Immaculate, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, started evangelization in 1862. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1894. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Lesotho maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (nat.); parishes, 73; priests, 142 (22 dioc., 120 rel.); sem., 38; bros., 58; srs., 706; bap., 24,860; Caths., 584,000 (43%); tot. pop., 1,370,000.

Liberia: Republic in western Africa, bordering on the Atlantic; capital, Monrovia. Missionary work and influence, dating interruptedly from the 16th century, were slight before the Society of African Missions undertook evangelization in 1906. The hierarchy was established in 1982. Liberia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 45; priests, 49 (8 dioc., 41 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 25; bros., 29; srs., 84; bap. 1,959; Caths., 38,000 (1.8%); tot. pop., 2,040,000.

Libya: Arab republic in northern Africa, on the Mediterranean between Egypt and Tunisia; capital, Tripoli. Christianity was probably preached in the area at an early date but was overcome by the spread of Islam from the 630's. Islamization was complete by 1067 and there has been no Christian influence since then. The Catholics in the country belong to the foreign colony. Islam is the state religion. Libya has an apostolic delegate.

V.a., 3; p.a., 1; bp., 2; parishes, 3; priests, 12 (1 dioc., 11 rel.); srs., 133; bap., 74; Caths., 43,000 (1.3%); tot. pop., 3,100,000.

Liechtenstein: Constitutional monarchy in central Europe, in the Alps and on the Rhine between Switzerland and Austria; capital, Vaduz. Christianity in the country dates from the fourth century; the area has been under the jurisdiction of Chur, Switzerland, since about that time. The Reformation had hardly any influence in the country. Catholicism is the state religion but religious freedom for all is guaranteed by law.

Parishes, 10; priests, 31 (18 dioc., 13 rel); bros., 11; srs., 102; bap., 350; Caths., 21,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Lithuania: Baltic republic forcibly absorbed and under Soviet domination since 1945; captial, Vilna (Vilnius). Catholicism was introduced in 1251 and two dioceses were established by 1260. Effective evangelization took place between 1385 and 1417, when Catholicism became the state religion. Losses to Lutheranism in the 16th century were overcome. Efforts of czars to "russify" the Church between 1795 and 1918 were strongly resisted. Concordat relations with the Vatican were established in 1927, nine years after independence from Russia and 13 years before the start of another kind of Russian control with the following results, among others: all convents closed since 1940; four seminaries shut down; appointment to one seminary (Kaunas) only with government approval; priests restricted in pastoral ministry and subject to appointment by government officials; no religious services outside churches; no religious press; religious instruction banned; parish installations and activities controlled by directives enacted in 1976; two bishops — Vincentas Sladkevicius and Julijonas Steponavicius — forbidden to act as bishops and relegated to remote parishes in 1957 and 1961, respectively; arrest, imprisonment or detention in Siberia for four bishops, 185 priests, 275 lay persons between 1945 and 1955. Despite such developments and conditions, there remains a strong and vigorous underground Church in Lithuania, where the Soviet government finds its repressive potential limited by the solidarity of popular resistance. In July, 1982, two episcopal appointments were made: Rev. Antanas Vaicius was named titular bishop of Cubda and apostolic administrator of the Telsiai diocese and Klaipeda prelature; Bishop Vincentas Sladkevicius, titular bishop of Abora and auxiliary bishop of Kaisiadorys, was named apostolic administrator of that diocese. In 1983, four of the five bishops were allowed to go to Rome for their *ad limina* visit. The Soviet takeover of Lithuania is not recognized by the Holy See or the United States.

Archd., 2 (Kaunas and Vilna, which includes territory in political confines of Poland); dioc., 4; prel., 1; bp., 5 (none residential); parishes 630; priests, 707 (698 dioc., 9 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 94; Caths., 2,542,000; tot. pop., 3,178,000.

Luxembourg: Constitutional monarchy in western Europe, between Belgium, Germany and France; capital, Luxembourg. Christianity, introduced in the fifth and sixth centuries, was firmly established by the end of the eighth century. A full-scale parish system was in existence in the ninth century. Monastic influence was strong until the Reformation, which had minimal influence in the country. The Church experienced some adverse influence from the currents of the French Revolution. Luxembourg maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 274; priests, 428 (336 dioc., 92 rel.); sem., 18; bros., 28; srs., 1,208; bap., 3,473; Caths. 349,000 (95.3%); tot. pop., 366,000.

Macau: Portuguese-administered territory in southeast Asia across the Pearl River estuary from Hong Kong. Christianity was introduced by the Jesuits in 1557. Diocese was established in 1576. Macau served as a base for missionary work in Japan and China.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 80 (44 dioc., 36 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 16; srs., 189; bap., 528; Caths., 18,000; tot. pop., 290,000.

Madagascar (Malagasy Republic): Republic off the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Antananarivo. Missionary efforts were generally fruitless from early in the 16th century until the Jesuits were permitted to start open evangelization about 1845. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1850 and a vicariate apostolic in the north was placed in charge of the Holy Ghost Fathers in 1898. There were 100,000 Catholics by 1900. The first native bishop was ordained in 1936. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Madagascar maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 14; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 16 (14 nat.); parishes, 228; priests, 687 (164 dioc., 523 rel.); sem., 166; bros., 367; srs., 1,889; bap., 74,834; Caths., 1,993,000 (22.2%); tot. pop. 8,960,000.

Madeira Islands: Portuguese province, an archipelago 340 miles west of the northwestern coast of Africa; capital, Funchal. Catholicism has had a continuous history since the first half of the 15th century. Statistics are included in those for Portugal.

Malawi: Republic in the interior of eastern Africa; capital, Lilongwe. Missionary work, begun by Jesuits in the late 16th and early 17th centuries, was generally ineffective until the end of the 19th century. The White Fathers arrived in 1889 and later were joined by others. A vicariate was set up in 1897. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Malawi maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 6 (4 nat.); parishes, 130; priests, 335 (111 dioc., 224 rel.); sem., 147; bros., 97; srs., 635; bap., 48,329; Caths., 1,230,000 (20%); tot. pop., 6,120,000.

Malaysia: Parliamentary democracy in southeastern Asia; federation of former states of Malaya, Sabah (former Br. North Borneo), and Sarawak; capital, Kuala Lumpur. Christianity, introduced by Portuguese colonists about 1511, was confined almost exclusively to Malacca until late in the 18th century. The effectiveness of evangelization increased from then on because of the recruitment and training of native clergy. Singapore (see separate entry), founded in 1819, became a center for missionary work. Seventeen thousand Catholics were in the Malacca diocese in 1888. Effective evangelization in Sabah and Sarawak began in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1973. Malaysia has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 2; dioc., 4; abp., 2; bp., 5 (nat.); parishes, 156; priests, 264 (174 dioc., 90 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 71; bros., 109; srs., 586; bap., 14,306; Caths., 456,000 (3.1%); tot. pop., 14,420,000.

Maldives: Republic, an archipelago 400 miles southwest of India and Ceylon; capital, Male. No serious attempt was ever made to evangelize the area, which is completely Moslem.

Tot. pop., 160,000.

Mali: Republic, inland in western Africa; capital, Bamako. Catholicism was introduced late in the second half of the 19th century. Missionary work made little progress in the midst of the predominantly Moslem population. A vicariate was set up in 1921. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1979.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); parishes, 37; priests, 149 (23 dioc., 126 rel.); sem., 17; bros., 28; srs., 156; bap., 2,243; Caths., 70,000 (.97%); tot. pop., 7,160,000.

Malta: Parliamentary democracy 58 miles south of Sicily; capital, Valletta. Early catacombs and inscriptions are evidence of the early introduction of Christianity. St. Paul was shipwrecked on Malta in 60. Saracens controlled the island(s) from 870 to 1090, a period of difficulty for the Church. The line of bishops extends from 1090 to the present. Passage of a bill in 1983 expropriating most church-owned property was denounced by the bishops as unwarranted interference in spiritual matters. Malta maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 79; priests, 1,096 (653 dioc., 443 rel.); sem., 132; bros., 108; srs., 1,552; bap., 5,625; Caths., 340,000 (91%); tot. pop., 370,000.

Marianas, The: U.S. Trust territory in Pacific (scheduled to become a U.S. commonwealth). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Agana diocese, Guam.

Parishes, 8; priests, 4 (dioc.); p.d., 2; srs., 19; bap., 730; Caths., 18,000; tot. pop., 24,000.

Martinique: French overseas department in the West Indies, about 130 miles south of Guadeloupe; capital, Fort-de-France. Catholicism was introduced in the 16th century. The hierarchy was established in 1967.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 102 (45 dioc., 57 rel.); sem., 7; bros., 12; srs., 226; bap., 4,091; Caths., 308,000; tot. pop., 340,000.

Mauritania: Islamic republic on the northwest coast of Africa; capital, Nouakchott. With few exceptions, the Catholics in the country are members of the foreign colony. Mauritania has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 11 (2 dioc., 9 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 28; bap., 54; Caths., 5,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 1,630,000.

Mauritius: Self-governing island state 500 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Port Louis. Catholicism was introduced by Vincentians in 1722. Port Louis, made a vicariate in 1819, was a jumping-off point for missionaries to Australia, Madagascar and South Africa. Mauritius maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 44; priests, 163 (85 dioc., 78 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 49; srs., 320; bap., 7,136; Caths., 350,000 (36%); tot. pop., 970,000.

Melilla: Spanish possession in northern Africa. Statistics are included in those for Spain.

Mexico (United States of Mexico): Republic in Middle America. Christianity was introduced early in the 16th century. Mexico City, made a diocese in 1530, became the missionary and cultural center of the whole country. Missionary work, started in 1524 and forwarded principally by Franciscans, Dominicans, Augustinians and Jesuits, resulted in the baptism of all persons in the central plateau by the end of the century. Progress there and in the rest of the country continued in the following century but tapered off and went into decline in the 18th century, for a variety of reasons ranging from diminishing government support to relaxations of Church discipline. The wars of independence, 1810-21, in which some Catholics participated, created serious problems of adjustment for the Church. Social problems, political unrest and government opposition climaxed in the constitution of 1917 which practically outlawed the Church. Persecution took serious tolls of life and kept the Church underground, under Calles, 1924-1928, again in 1931, and under Cardenas in 1934. President Camacho, 1940-1946, ended persecution and instituted a more lenient policy. The Church, however, still labors under legal and practical disabilities. Mexico has an apostolic delegate; the Mexican president has a personal envoy to the Vatican.

Archd., 12; dioc., 52; card., 3; abp., 10; bp., 74; parishes, 4,072; priests, 10,235 (7,162 dioc., 3,073 rel.); p.d., 42; sem., 3,385; bros., 1,155; srs., 25,468; bap., 1,903,594; Caths., 68,600,000; tot. pop., 71,190,000.

Monaco: Constitutional monarchy, an enclave on the Mediterranean coast of France near the Italian border; capital, Monaco-Ville. Christianity was introduced before 1000. Catholicism is the official religion but freedom is guaranteed for all. Monaco has an ambassador at Vatican City.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 5; priests, 32 (15 dioc., 17 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 4; bros., 24; srs., 61; bap., 220; Caths., 28,000; tot. pop., 30,000.

Mongolia: Republic in north central Asia; capital Ulaanbaatar. Christianity was introduced by Nestorians. Some Franciscans were in the country in the 13th and 14th centuries, en route to China. Limited evangelization efforts from the 18th century had little success among the Mongols in Outer Mongolia, where Buddhism has predominated for hundreds of years. No Christians were known to be there in 1953. There may be a few Catholics in Inner Mongolia. No foreign missionaries have been in the country since 1953.

Pop., 1,670,000.

Montserrat: British island possession in Caribbean; capital, Plymouth. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 2; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); p.d.; 1; srs., 5; bap., 35; Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 13,000.

Morocco: Constitutional monarchy in northwest Africa with Atlantic and Mediterranean coastlines; capital, Rabat. Christianity was known in the area by the end of the third century. Bishops from Morocco attended a council at Carthage in 484. Catholic life survived under Visigoth and, from 700, Arab rule; later it became subject to influence from the Spanish, Portuguese and French. Islam is the state religion. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Morocco maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; parishes, 63; priests, 100 (25 dioc., 75 rel.); bros., 10; srs., 417; bap., 132; Caths., 78,000 (.37%); tot. pop., 20,650,000.

Mozambique: Independent (June 25, 1975) republic in southeast Africa, bordering on the Indian Ocean; former Portuguese territory; capital, Maputo (formerly Lourenco Marques). Christianity was introduced by Portuguese Jesuits about the middle of the 16th century. Evangelization continued from then until the 18th century when it went into decline largely because of the Portuguese government's expulsion of the Jesuits. Conditions worsened in the 1830s, improved after 1881, but deteriorated again during the anticlerical period from 1910 to 1925. Conditions improved in 1940, the year Portugal concluded a new concordat with the Holy See and the hierarchy was established. Outspoken criticism by missionaries of Portuguese policies in Mozambique resulted in Church-state tensions in the years immediately preceding independence. Tension continues to be a factor, although to a smaller degree, in relations between the Church and the Marxist-oriented government in power since 1975. The first two native bishops were ordained March 9, 1975. Mozambique has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 251; priests, 264 (24 dioc., 240 rel.); sem., 19; bros., 77; srs., 501; bap., 22,030; Caths., 1,700,000 (15.7%); tot. pop., 10,760,000.

Namibia (South West Africa): Territory in South Africa in dispute between the Republic of South Africa and the United Nations; capital, Windhoek. The area shares the history of South Africa. Namibia has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

V.a., 2; bp., 2 (1 nat); parishes, 61; priests, 74 (2 dioc., 72 rel.); p.d., 14; sem., 5; bros., 54; srs., 272; bap., 7,841; Caths., 168,000; tot. pop., 1,028,000.

Nauru: Independent republic in western Pacific; capital, Yaren. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Tarawa and Nauru diocese, (Tarawa).

Srs., 4; bap., 70; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 7,000.

Nepal: Constitutional monarchy, the only Hindu kingdom in the world, in central Asia south of the Himalayas between India and Tibet; capital, Kathmandu. Little is known of the country before the 15th century. Some Jesuits passed through from 1628 and some sections were evangelized in the 18th century, with minimal results, before the country was closed to foreigners. Conversions from Hinduism, the state religion, are not recognized in law. Christian missionary work is not allowed. Catholics in the country have been under the jurisdiction of the Patna diocese, India, since 1919.

Priests, 28 (rel); bros., 6; srs., 26; bap., 20; Caths., 300; tot. pop., 15,020,000.

Netherlands: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Amsterdam (seat of the government, The Hague). Evangelization, begun about the turn of the sixth century by Irish, Anglo-Saxon and Frankish missionaries, resulted in Christianization of the country by 800 and subsequent strong influence on The Lowlands. Invasion by French Calvinists in 1572 brought serious losses to the Catholic Church and made the Reformed Church dominant. Catholics suffered a practical persecution of official repression and social handicap in the 17th century. The schism of Utrecht occurred in 1724. Only one-third of the population was Catholic in 1726. The Church had only a skeleton organization from 1702 to 1853, when the hierarchy was reestablished. Despite this upturn, cultural isolation was the experience of Catholics until about 1914. From then on new vigor came into the life of the Church, and a whole new climate of interfaith relations began to develop. Before and for some years following the Second Vatican Council, the thrust and variety of thought and practice in the Dutch Church moved it to the vanguard position of "progressive" renewal. A particular synod of Dutch bishops held at the Vatican in January, 1980, and aimed at internal improvement of the Church in the Netherlands, had disappointing results, according to reports in 1981. The Netherlands maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; card., 3; bp., 10; parishes, 1,794; priests 6,867 (2,617 dioc., 4,250 rel.); p.d., 21; sem., 292; bros., 3,158; srs., 22,300; bap., 56,387; Caths., 5,677,000 (39.8%); tot. pop., 14,240,000.

Netherlands Antilles (Curacao): Autonomous part of the Kingdom of The Netherlands. Consists of two groups of islands in the Caribbean: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire, off the northern coast of Venezuela; and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martaan, southeast of Puerto Rico; capital, Willemstad on Curacao. Christianity was introduced in the 16th century. Apostolic delegation was established in 1975.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 47; priests, 60 (11 dioc., 49 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 53; srs., 143; bap., 3,734; Caths., 224,000 (83.8%); tot. pop., 267,000.

New Caledonia: French territory consisting of several islands in Oceania east of Queensland, Australia; capital, Noumea. Catholicism was introduced in 1843, nine years after Protestant missionaries began evangelization. A vicariate was organized in 1847. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 36; priests, 60 (11 dioc., 49 rel.); sem., 5; bros., 75; srs., 198; bap.. 1,750; Caths., 91,000; tot. pop., 142,000.

New Zealand: Dominion in the British Commonwealth, a group of islands in Oceania 1,200 miles southeast of Australia: capital, Wellington. Protestant missionaries were the first evangelizers. On North Island, Catholic missionaries started work before the establishment of two dioceses in 1848; their work among the Maoris was not organized until about 1881. On South Island, whose first resident priest arrived in 1840, a diocese was established in 1869. These three jurisdictions were joined in a province in 1896. The Marists were the outstanding Catholic missionaries in the area. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (1983); bp., 6; parishes, 283; priests, 806 (440 dioc., 366 rel.); sem., 93; bros., 306; srs., 1,995; bap., 8,871; Caths. 494,000; tot. pop., 3,130,000.

Nicaragua: Republic in Central America: capital, Managua. Evangelization began shortly after the Spanish conquest about 1524 and eight years later the first bishop took over jurisdiction of the Church in the country. Jesuits were leaders in missionary work during the colonial period, which lasted until the 1820s. Evangelization endeavor increased after establishment of the republic in 1838. In this century it was extended to the Atlantic coastal area where Protestant missionaries had begun work about the middle of the 1900s. Many church leaders, clerical and lay, supported the aims but not necessarily all the methods of the revolution which forced the resignation and flight July 17, 1979, of Anastasio Somoza Debayle, whose family had controlled the government since the early 1930s. Nicaragua maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit and 1983 developments.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; prel., 2; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 177; priests, 341 (125 dioc., 216 rel.); p.d., 28; sem., 52; bros., 95; srs., 701; bap., 64,372; Caths., 2,559,000 (90.7%); 2,820,000.

Niger: Republic in west central Africa; capital, Niamey. The first mission was set up in 1831. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1942 and the first diocese was established in 1961. The country is predominantly Moslem. Niger maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 11; priests, 27 (4 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 1; bros., 12; srs., 77; bap., 139; Caths., 14,000 (.25%); tot. pop., 5,430,000.

Nigeria: Republic in western Africa; capital, Lagos. The Portuguese introduced Catholicism in the coastal region in the 15th century. Capuchins did some evangelization in the 17th century but systematic missionary work did not get under way along the coast until about 1840. A vicariate for this area was organized in 1870. A prefecture was set up in 1911 for missions in the northern part of the country where Islam was strongly entrenched. From 1967, when Biafra seceded, until early in 1970 the country was torn by civil war. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Nigeria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 3; dioc., 28; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 3 (nat.); bp., 30 (23 nat.); parishes, 473; priests, 1,350 (778 dioc., 572 rel.); p.d., 11; sem., 1,205; bros., 199; srs., 1,240; bap., 256,585; Caths., 5,520,000 (6.9%); tot. pop., 79,680,000.

Niue: New Zealand self-governing territory in South Pacific. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Rarotonga diocese, Cook Islands.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); srs., 2; Caths., 200; tot. pop., 3,000.

Norway: Constitutional monarchy in northern Europe, the western part of the Scandinavian peninsula; capital, Oslo. Evangelization begun in the ninth century by missionaries from England and Ireland put the Church on a firm footing about the turn of the 11th century. The first diocese was set up in 1153 and development of the Church progressed until the Black Death in 1349 inflicted losses from which it never recovered. Lutheranism, introduced from outside in 1537 and furthered cautiously, gained general acceptance by about 1600 and was made the state religion. Legal and other measures crippled the Church, forcing priests to flee the country and completely disrupting normal activity. Changes for the better came in the 19th century, with the granting of religious liberty in 1845 and the repeal of many legal disabilities in 1897. Norway was administered as a single apostolic vicariate from 1892 to 1932, when it was divided into three jurisdictions under the supervision of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; prel., 2; bp., 4; parishes, 27; priests, 62 (17 dioc., 45 rel.); sem., 6; bro., 1; srs., 333; bap., 264; Caths., 16,000; tot. pop., 4,100,000.

Oman: Independent monarchy in eastern corner of Arabian Peninsula; capital, Muscat. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Parish, 1; priests, 2 (1 dioc., 1 rel.); srs., 9; bap., 45; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 920,000.

Pakistan: Islamic republic in southwestern Asia; capital, Islamabad. (Formerly included East Pakistan which became the independent nation of Bangladesh in 1971.) Islam, firmly established in the eighth century, is the state religion. Christian evangelization of the native population began about the middle of the 19th century, years after earlier scattered attempts. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Pakistan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 5; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 53; priests, 247 (90 dioc., 157 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 50; bros., 54; srs., 682; bap., 23,964; Caths., 480,000 (.5%); tot. pop., 84,580,000.

Panama: Republic in Central America; capital, Panama City. Catholicism was introduced by Franciscan missionaries and evangelization started in 1514. The Panama diocese, oldest in the Americas, was set up at the same time. The Catholic Church has favored status and state aid for missions, charities and parochial schools, but religious freedom is guaranteed to all religions. Panama maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 1; dioc., 3; prel., 1; v.a., 1; abp., 1; bp., 6; parishes, 137; priests, 302 (78 dioc., 224 rel.); p.d., 5; sem., 105; bros., 39; srs., 490; bap., 35,247; Caths., 1,727,000 (89%); tot. pop., 1,940,000.

Papua New Guinea: Independent (Sept. 16, 1975) republic (formerly under Australian administration) in southwest Pacific. Consists of the eastern half of the southwestern Pacific island of New Guinea and the Northern Solomon Islands; capital, Port Moresby. (For statistics on the Indonesian portion of New Guinea, see Indonesia.) Marists began evangelization about 1844 but were handicapped by many factors, including "spheres of influence" laid out for Catholic and Protestant missionaries. A prefecture apostolic was set up in 1896 and placed in charge of the Divine Word Missionaries. The territory suffered greatly during World War II. Hierarchy was established for New Guinea and adjacent islands in 1966. Papua New Guinea established diplomatic relations with the Vatican in 1977.

Archd., 4; dioc., 14; abp., 4; bp., 15; parishes, 316; priests, 516 (55 dioc., 461 rel.); p.d., 12; sem., 148; bros., 353; srs., 948; bap., 32,963; Caths., 916,000 (30%); tot. pop., 3,010,000.

Paraguay: Republic in central South America; capital, Asuncion. Catholicism was introduced in 1542, evangelization began almost immediately. A diocese erected in 1547 was occupied for the first time in 1556. On many occasions thereafter dioceses in the country were left unoccupied because of political and other reasons. Jesuits who came into the country after 1609 devised the reductions system for evangelizing the Indians, teaching them agriculture, husbandry, trades and other useful arts, and giving them experience in property use and community life. The reductions were communes of Indians only, under the direction of the missionaries. About 50 of them were established in southern Brazil, Uruguay and northeastern Argentina as well as in Paraguay. They had an average population of three to four thousand. At their peak, some 30 reductions had a population of 100,000. Political officials regarded the reductions with disfavor because they did not control them and feared that the Indians trained in them might foment revolt and upset the established colonial system under Spanish control. The reductions lasted until about 1768 when their Jesuit founders and directors were expelled from Latin America. Church-state relations following independence from Spain in 1811 were tense as often as not because of government efforts to control the Church through continued exercise of Spanish patronage rights and by other means. The Church as well as the whole country suffered a great deal during the War of the Triple Alliance from 1865-70. After that time, the Church had the same kind of experience in Paraguay as in the rest of Latin America with forces of liberalism, anticlericalism, massive educational needs, poverty, a shortage of priests and other personnel. Most recently church leaders have been challenging the government to initiate long-needed economic and social reforms. Paraguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; prel., 2; v.a., 2; abp., 1; bp., 14; parishes, 266; priests, 554 (185 dioc., 369 rel.); p.d., 13; sem., 172; bros., 96; srs., 977; bap., 90,572; Caths., 2,992,000 (91.4%); tot. pop., 3,270,000.

Peru: Republic on the western coast of South America; capital, Lima. An effective diocese became operational in 1537, five years after the Spanish conquest. Evangelization, already under way, developed for some time after 1570 but deteriorated before the end of the colonial period in the 1820s. The first native-born saint of the new world was a Peruvian, Rose of Lima, a Dominican tertiary who died in 1617 and was canonized in 1671. In the new republic founded after the wars of independence the Church experienced problems of adjustment and many of the difficulties that cropped up in other South American countries: government efforts to control it through continuation of the patronage rights of the Spanish crown; suppression of houses of religious and expropriation of church property; religious indifference and outright hostility. The Church was given special status but was not made the established religion. Repressive measures by the government against labor protests have been condemned by Church leaders in the past several years. Peru maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 7; dioc., 12; prel., 13; v.a., 8; card., 1; abp., 5; bp., 44; parishes, 1,200; priests, 2,198 (920 dioc., 1,278 rel.); p.d., 36; sem., 787; bros., 427; srs., 4,944; bap., 447,724; Caths., 16,898,000 (92.4%); tot. pop., 18,280,000.

Philippine Islands: Republic, an archipelago of 7,000 islands off the southeast coast of Asia; capital, Quezon City. Systematic evangelization was begun in 1564 and resulted in firm establishment of the Church by the 19th century. During the period of Spanish rule, which lasted from the discovery of the islands by Magellan in 1521 to 1898, the Church experienced difficulties with the patronage system under which the Spanish crown tried to control ecclesiastical affairs through episcopal and other appointments. This system ended in 1898 when the United States gained possession of the islands and instituted a policy of separation of Church and state. Anticlericalism flared late in the 19th century. The Aglipayan schism, an attempt to set up a nationalist church, occurred a few years later, in 1902. The government of Ferdinand Marcos has been under attack by people of the church for the past several years for violations of human rights. The republic maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 16; dioc., 41; prel., 5; v.a., 5; card., 1; abp., 15; bp., 69; parishes, 2,037; priests, 4,969 (2,721 dioc., 2,248 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 3,997; bros., 341; srs., 8,350; bap., 1,277,281; Caths., 41,520,000 (83.8%); tot. pop., 49.530.000.

Poland: People's republic in eastern Europe; capital, Warsaw. The first traces of Christianity date from the second half of the ninth century. Its spread was accelerated by the union of the Slavs in the 10th century. The first bishopric was set up in 968. The Gniezno archdiocese, with suffragan sees and a mandate to evangelize the borderlands as well as Poland, was established in 1000. Steady growth continued thereafter, with religious orders and their schools playing a major role. Some tensions with the Orthodox were experienced. The Reformation, supported mainly by city dwellers and the upper classes, peaked from about the middle of the 16th century, resulting in numerous conversions to Lutheranism, the Reformed Church and the Bohemian Brethren. A successful Counter-Reformation, with the Jesuits in a position of leadership, was completed by about 1632. The movement served a nationalist as well as religious purpose; in restoring religious unity to a large degree, it united the country against potential invaders, the Swedes, Russians and Turks. The Counter-Reformation had bad side effects, leading to the repression of Protestants long after it was over and to prejudice against Orthodox who returned to allegiance with Rome in 1596 and later. The Church, in the same manner as the entire country, was adversely affected by the partitions of the 18th and 19th centuries. Russification hurt the Orthodox who had reunited with Rome and the Latins who were in the majority. Germans extended their Kulturkampf to the area they controlled. The Austrians exhibited some degree of tolerance. In the republic established after World War I the Church reorganized itself, continued to serve as a vital force in national life, and enjoyed generally harmonious relations with the state. Progressive growth was strong until 1939 when disaster struck in the form of invasion by German and Russian forces and six years of war. In 1945, seven years before the adoption of a Soviet-type of constitution, the Communist-controlled government initiated a policy that included a constant program of atheistic propaganda; a strong campaign against the hierarchy and clergy; the imprisonment in 1948 of 700 priests and even more religious; rigid limitation of the activities of religious; censorship and curtailment of the Catholic press and Catholic Action; interference with church administration and appointments of the clergy; the "deposition" of Cardinal Wyszynski in 1953 and the imprisonment of other members of the hierarchy; the suppression of "Caritas," the Catholic charitable organization; promotion of "Progressive Catholic" activities and a small minority of "patriotic priests." Establishment of the Gomulka regime, the freeing of Cardinal Wyszynski in October, 1956, and the signing of an agreement two months later by bishops and state officials, led to some improvement of conditions. The underlying fact, however, was that the regime conceded to Catholics only so much as was necessary to secure support of the government as a more tolerable evil than the harsh and real threat of a Russian-imposed puppet government like that in Hungary. This has been the controlling principle in Church-state relations. Auxiliary Bishop Ladislaw Rubin of Gniezno sketched the general state of affairs in March, 1968. He said that there was no sign that the government had any intention of releasing its oppressive grip on the Church. As evidence of the "climate of asphyxiation" in the country he cited: persistent questioning of priests by officials concerning their activities; the prohibition against Catholic schools, hospitals and charitable works; the financial burden of a 60 per cent tax on church income. Cardinal Wyszynski denounced "enforced atheism" in a Lenten pastoral in the same year. In May, 1966, the bishops drafted a list of grievances against the government which, they said, were "only some examples of difficulties which demonstrated the situation of the Church in our homeland." The grievances were: refusal of permits to build new churches and establish new parishes; refusal of permission "for the organization of new religion classes"; pressure on Catholics who attend religious ceremonies; censorship and the lack of an independent Catholic daily newspaper; lack of representation in public life; restriction of "freedom to conduct normal pastoral work" in the western portion of the country. There was a move toward improvement in Church-state relations in 1971-72. In 1973, the Polish bishops issued a pastoral letter urging Catholics to resist the official atheism imposed by the government. In 1974 the Polish bishops expressed approval of renewed Vatican efforts at regularizing Church-state relations but insisted that they (the bishops) be consulted on every step of the negotiations. The bishops have continued their sharp criticism of anti-religious policies and human rights violations of the government. Regular contacts on a working level were established by the Vatican and Poland in 1974. (See Index for papal visit, 1983 events.)

Archd., 7; dioc., 21; card., 3; abp., 3; bp., 75; parishes, 7,641; priests, 19,745 (15,255 dioc., 4,490 rel.); sem., 6,588; bros., 1,129; srs., 25,331; bap., 711,351; Caths., 33,720,000 (93.9%); tot. pop., 35,900,000.

Polynesia, French: French possession in the southern Pacific, including Tahiti and the Marquesas Islands; capital, Papeete. The first phase of evangelization in the Marquesas Islands, begun in 1838, resulted in 216 baptisms in 10 years. A vicariate was organized in 1848 but real progress was not made until after the baptism of native rulers in 1853. Persecution caused missionaries to leave the islands several times. By the 1960s, more than 95 per cent of the population was Catholic. Isolated attempts to evangelize Tahiti were made in the 17th and 18th centuries. Two Picpus Fathers began missionary work in 1831. A vicariate was organized in 1848. By 1908, despite the hindrances of Protestant opposition, disease and other factors, the Church had firm roots.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 1; parishes, 78; priests, 37 (8 dioc., 29 rel.); p.d., 7; sem., 3; bros., 24; srs., 65; bap., 1,455; Caths., 52,000; tot. pop., 151,000.

Portugal: Republic in the western part of the Iberian peninsula; capital, Lisbon. Christianity was introduced before the fourth century. From the fifth century to early in the eighth century the Church experienced difficulties from the physical invasion of barbarians and the intellectual invasion of doctrinal errors in the forms of Arianism, Priscillianism and Pelagianism. The Church survived under the rule of Arabs from about 711 and of the Moors until 1249. Ecclesiastical life was fairly vigorous from 1080 to 1185, and monastic influence became strong. A decline set in about 1450. Several decades later Portugal became the jumping-off place for many missionaries to newly discovered colonies. The Reformation had little effect in the country. Beginning about 1750, Pombal, minister of foreign affairs and prime minister, mounted a frontal attack on the Jesuits whom he succeeded in expelling from Portugal and the colonies. His anti-Jesuit campaign successful Pombal also attempted, and succeeded to some extent, in controlling the Church in Portugal until his fall from power about 1777. Liberal revolutionaries with anti-Church policies made the 19th century a difficult one for the Church. Similar policies prevailed in Church-state relations in this century until the accession of Salazar to power in 1928. In 1940 he concluded a concordat with the Holy See which regularized Church-state relations but still left the Church in a subservient condition. The prevailing spirit of church authorities in Portugal has been conservative. In 1971 several priests were tried for subversion for speaking out against colonialism and for taking part in guerrilla activities in Angola. A military coup of Apr. 25, 1974, triggered a succession of chaotic political developments which led to an attempt by Communists, after receiving only 18 per cent of the votes cast in a national election, to take over the government in the summer of 1975. Portugal maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1; archd., 2; dioc., 17; card., 1; abp., 2; bp., 24; parishes, 4,278; priests, 4,924 (3,755 dioc., 1,169 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 520; bros., 524; srs., 7,849; bap., 156,219; Caths., 9,355,000 (94%); tot. pop., 9,930,000.

Puerto Rico: A U.S. commonwealth, the smallest of the Greater Antilles, 885 miles southeast of the southern coast of Florida; capital, San Juan. Following its discovery by Columbus in 1493, the island was evangelized by Spanish missionaries and remained under Spanish ecclesiastical as well as political control until 1898 when it became a possession of the United States. The original diocese, San Juan, was erected in 1511. The present hierarchy was established in 1960. Puerto Rico has an apostolic delegate (nuncio to Dominican Republic).

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; card., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 263; priests, 719 (266 dioc., 453 rel.); p.d., 120; sem., 157; bros., 85; srs., 1,442; bap., 49,045; Caths., 2,990,000 (81.2%); tot. pop., 3,680,000.

Qatar: Independent state in the Persian Gulf; capital, Doha. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 54; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 250,000.

Reunion: French overseas department, 450 miles east of Madagascar; capital, Saint-Denis. Catholicism was introduced in 1667 and some intermittent missionary work was done through the rest of the century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1712. Vincentians began work there in 1817 and were joined later by Holy Ghost Fathers. Reunion has an apostolic delegate.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 67; priests, 114 (80 dioc., 34 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 45; srs., 387; bap., 11,037; Caths., 457,000; tot. pop., 503,000.

Rhodes: Greek island in the Aegean Sea, 112 miles from the southwestern coast of Asia Minor. A diocese was established about the end of the third century. A bishop from Rhodes attended the Council of Nicaea in 325. Most of the Christians followed the Eastern Churches into schism in the 11th century and became Orthodox. Turks controlled the island from 1522 to 1912. The small Catholic population, for whom a diocese existed from 1328 to 1546, lived in crossfire between Turks and Orthodox. After 1719 Franciscans provided pastoral care for the Catholics, for whom an archdiocese was erected in 1928. Statistics are included in Greece.

Romania: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Bucharest. Latin Christianity, introduced in the third century, all but disappeared during the barbarian invasions. The Byzantine Rite was introduced by the Bulgars about the beginning of the eighth century and established firm roots. It eventually became Orthodox, but a large number of its adherents returned later to union with Rome. Attempts to reintroduce the Latin Rite on any large scale have been unsuccessful. Communists took over the government following World War II, forced the abdication of Michael I in 1947, and enacted a Soviet type of constitution in 1952. By that time a campaign against religion was already in progress. In 1948 the government denounced a concordat concluded in 1929, nationalized all schools and passed a law on religions which resulted in the disorganization of Church administration. The 1.5 million-member Romanian Byzantine Rite Church, by government decree, was incorporated into the Romanian Orthodox Church, and the Orthodox bishops then seized the cathedrals of Roman Catholic bishops. Five of the six Latin Rite bishops were immediately disposed of by the government, and the last was sentenced to 18 years' imprisonment in 1951, when a great many arrests of priests and laymen were made. Religious orders were suppressed in 1949. Since 1948 more than 50 priests have been executed and 200 have died in prison. One hundred priests were reported in prison at the end of 1958. Some change for the better in Church-state relations was reported after the middle of the summer of 1964, although restrictions were still in effect. About 1,200 priests were engaged in parish work in August, 1965.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; ord., 1; bp., 2. No recent statistics are available on the number of Catholics. There were an estimated 1,140,000 Catholics (5.9% of the population) in 1969. Tot. pop., 22,400,000.

Rwanda: Republic in east central Africa; capital, Kigali. Catholicism was introduced about the turn of the 20th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. Intertribal warfare between the ruling Hutus (90 per cent of the population) and the Tutsis (formerly the ruling aristocracy) plagued the country for a number of years. Rwanda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 7; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 7 (6 nat.); parishes, 110; priests, 435 (255 dioc., 180 rel.); sem., 143; bros., 210; srs., 749; bap., 86,731; Caths., 2,202,000 (43%); tot. pop., 5,110,000.

Saint Christopher (Kitts)-Nevis: British Associated State in West Indies; capital, Basseterre, on St. Christopher. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of St. John's-Basseterre diocese, Antigua.

Parishes, 5; priests, 3 (rel.); bap., 94; Caths., 4,000; tot. pop., 67,000. Statistics include Anguilla.

Saint Lucia: Independent (Feb. 22, 1979) island state in West Indies; capital, Castries.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 22; priests, 31 (8 dioc., 23 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 4; bro., 1; srs., 22; bap., 3,201; Caths., 108,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

Saint Pierre and Miquelon: French overseas department, islands near the southwest coast of Newfoundland. Catholicism was introduced about 1689.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 3; priests, 4 (1 dioc., 3 rel.); srs., 13; bap., 102; Caths., 6,000; tot. pop., 6,330.

Saint Vincent and the Grenadines: Independent State in West Indies; capital, Kingstown. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Bridgetown-Kingstown diocese, Barbados.

Parishes, 7; priests, 4 (rel.); bros., 8; srs., 13; bap., 278; Caths., 14,000; tot. pop., 122,000.

Samoa, American: Unincorporated U.S. territory in southwestern Pacific, consisting of six small islands; seat of government, Pago Pago on the Island of Tutuila. Samoa-Pago Pago diocese established in 1982.

Dioc., 1; priests, 7 (3 dioc., 4 rel.); sem., 4; bros., 5; srs., 16; Caths., 7,250; tot. pop., 31,000 (1983 Annuario Pontificio).

Samoa, Western: Independent state in the southwestern Pacific; capital, Apia. Catholic missionary work began in 1845. Most of the missions now in operation were established by 1870 when the Catholic population numbered about 5,000. Additional progress was made in missionary work from 1896. The first Samoan priest was ordained in 1892. A diocese was established in 1966, elevated to a metropolitan see in 1982.

Archd., 1; card., 1; parishes, 26; priests, 41 (12 dioc., 29 rel.); sem., 30; bros., 36; srs., 150; bap., 1,549; Caths., 43,000; tot. pop., 170,000 (1983 Annuario Pontificio).

San Marino: Republic, a 24-square-mile enclave in northeastern Italy; capital, San Marino. The date of initial evangelization is not known, but a diocese was established by the end of the third century. Ecclesiastically, it forms part of the diocese of San Marino-Montefeltro in Italy. San Marino is represented by a minister at Vatican City.

Parishes, 12; priests, 25 (13 dioc., 12 rel.); bro., 1; srs., 33; bap., 210; Caths., 20,000 (95%); tot. pop., 21,000.

Sao Tome and Principe: Independent republic (July 12, 1975), consisting of two islands off the western coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea; former Portuguese territory; capital Sao Tome. Evangelization was begun by the Portuguese who discovered the islands in 1471-72. The Sao Tome diocese was established in 1534.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 12; priests, 8 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 14; bap., 3,342; Caths., 71,000; tot. pop., 80,000.

Saudi Arabia: Monarchy occupying four-fifths of Arabian peninsula; capital, Riyadh (Taif, summer capital). Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Priests, 6 (rel.); srs., 3; bap., 308; Caths., 108,000; tot. pop., 8,220,000.

Scotland: Part of the United Kingdom, in the northern British Isles; capital, Edinburgh. Christianity was introduced by the early years of the fifth century. The arrival of St. Columba and his monks in 563 inaugurated a new era of evangelization which reached into remote areas by the end of the sixth century. He was extremely influential in determining the character of the Celtic Church, which was tribal, monastic, and in union with Rome. Considerable disruption of church activity resulted from Scandinavian invasions in the late eighth and ninth centuries. By 1153 the Scottish Church took a turn away from its insularity and was drawn into closer contact with the European community. Anglo-Saxon religious and political relations, complicated by rivalries between princes and ecclesiastical superiors, were not always the happiest. Religious orders expanded greatly in the 13th century. From shortly after the Norman Conquest of England to 1560 the Church suffered adverse effects from the Hundred Years' War, the Black Death, the Western Schism and other developments. In 1560 parliament abrogated papal supremacy over the Church in Scotland and committed the country to Protestantism in 1567. The Catholic Church was proscribed, to remain that way for more than 200 years, and the hierarchy was disbanded. Defections made the Church a minority religion from that time on. Presbyterian church government was ratified in 1690. Priests launched the Scottish Mission in 1653, incorporating themselves as a mission body under a prefect apostolic and working underground to serve the faithful in much the same way their confreres did in England. About 100 heather priests, trained in clandestine places in the heather country, were ordained by the early 19th century. Catholics got some relief from legal disabilities in 1793 and more later. Many left the country about that time. Some of their numbers were filled subsequently by immigrants from Ireland. The hierarchy was restored in 1878. Scotland, though predominantly Protestant, has a better record for tolerance than Northern Ireland.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; card., 1; abp., 1; bp., 8; parishes, 467; priests, 1,043 (800 dioc., 243 rel.); sem., 148; bros., 122; srs., 1,216; bap., 14,672 Caths., 818,557 (15.9%); tot. pop., 5,117,000 (1983 Annuario Pontificio).

Sierra Leone: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Freetown. Catholicism was introduced in 1858. Members of the African Missions Society, the first Catholic missionaries in the area, were joined by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1864. Protestant missionaries were active in the area before their Catholic counterparts. Educational work had a major part in Catholic endeavor. The hierarchy was established in 1950. Sierra Leone has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 37; priests, 118 (12 dioc., 106 rel.); sem., 25; bros., 11; srs., 89; bap., 2,031; Caths., 71,000 ([illegible]); tot. pop., 3,570,000.

Singapore: Independent island republic off the southern tip of the Malay Peninsula; capital, Singapore. Christianity was introduced in the area by Portuguese colonists about 1511. Singapore was founded in 1819; the first parish church was built in [illegible]. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 25; priests, 102 (63 dioc., 39 rel.); sem., 13; bros., [illegible]; srs., 254; bap., 2,952; Caths., 98,000 (4%); tot. pop., 2,440,000.

Solomon Islands: Independent (July 7, 1978) island group in Oceania; capital, Honiara, on Guadalcanal. Evangelization of the Southern Solomons, begun earlier but interrupted because of violence against them, was resumed by the Marists in 1898. A vicariate apostolic was organized in 1912. A similar jurisdiction was set up for the Western Solomons in 1959. World War II caused a great deal of damage to mission installations. Catholic statistics for the Northern Solomons, where Catholic missionary work started in 1899 and a vicariate was set up in 1930, are included in those reported for Papua New Guinea. The area has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 2; parishes, [illegible]; priests, 40 (10 dioc., 30 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 29; srs., 130; bap., 1,861; Caths., 42,000; tot. pop., 240,000.

Somalia: Republic on the eastern coast of Africa; capital, Mogadishu. The country has been Moslem for centuries. Pastoral activity has been confined to immigrants. Schools and hospitals were nationalized in 1972, resulting in the departure of some foreign missionaries. Somalia has an apostolic delegate (to the Red Sea Region).

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 8 (rel.); bros., 2; srs., 70; bap., 6; Caths., 2,000; tot. pop., 4,600,000.

South Africa: Republic in the southern part of Africa; capitals, Cape Town (legislative) and Pretoria (administrative). Christianity was introduced by the Portuguese who discovered the Cape of Good Hope in 1488. Boers, who founded Cape Town in 1652, expelled Catholics from the region. There was no Catholic missionary activity from that time until the 19th century. After a period of British opposition, a bishop established residence in 1837 and evangelization got under way thereafter among the Bantus and white immigrants. In recent years church authorities have strongly protested the white supremacy policy of apartheid which seriously infringes the human rights of the native blacks and impedes the Church from carrying out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The hierarchy was established in 1951. South Africa has an apostolic delegate.

Archd., 4; dioc., 19; abb., 1; p.a., 2; card., 1; abp., 3; bp., 20; parishes, 614; priests, 1,194 (301 dioc., 893 rel.); p.d., 70; sem., 165; bros., 364; srs., 3,765; bap., 69,279; Caths., 2,105,000 (6.9%); tot. pop., 30,130,000. Statistics include autonomous homelands of Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda and Ciskei.

Spain: Nominal monarchy on the Iberian peninsula in southwestern Europe; capital, Madrid. Christians were on the peninsula by 200; some of them suffered martyrdom during persecutions of the third century. A council held in Elvira about 304/6 enacted the first legislation on clerical celibacy in the West. Vandals invaded the peninsula in the fifth century, bringing with them an Arian brand of Christianity which they retained until their conversion following the baptism of their king Reccared, in 589. One of the significant developments of the seventh century was the establishment of Toledo as the primatial see. The Visigoth kingdom lasted to the time of the Arab invasion, 711-14. The Church survived under Moslem rule but experienced some doctrinal and disciplinary irregularities as well as harassment. Reconquest of most of the peninsula was accomplished by 1248; unification was achieved during the reign of Ferdinand and Isabella. The discoveries of Columbus and other explorers ushered in an era of colonial expansion in which Spain became one of the greatest mission-sending countries in history. In 1492, in repetition of anti-Semitic actions of 694, the expulsion of unbaptized Jews was decreed, leading to mass baptisms but a questionable number of real conversions in 1502. (The Jewish minority numbered about 165,000.) Activity by the Inquisition followed. Spain was not seriously affected by the Reformation. Ecclesiastical decline set in about 1650. Anti-Church actions authorized by a constitution enacted in 1812 resulted in the suppression of religious and other encroachments on the leaders, people and goods of the Church. Political, religious and cultural turmoil recurred during the 19th century and into the 20th. A revolutionary republic was proclaimed in 1931, triggering a series of developments which led to civil war from 1936 to 1939. During the conflict, which pitted leftist Loyalists against the forces of Francisco Franco, 6,632 priests and religious and an unknown number of lay persons perished in addition to thousands of victims of combat. One-man, one-party rule, established after the civil war and with rigid control policies with respect to personal liberties and social and economic issues, continued for more than 35 years before giving way after the death of Franco to democratic reforms. The Catholic Church, long the established religion, was disestablished under a new constitution providing guarantees of freedom for other religions as well. Disestablishment was ratified with modifications of a 1976 revision of the earlier concordat of 1953.

Spain maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City. (See Index for papal visit.)

Archd., 13; dioc., 52; card., 4; abp., 12; bp., 68; parishes, 21,423; priests, 32,328 (21,778 dioc., 10,550 rel.); p.d., 20; sem., 3,039; bros., 7,695; srs., 79,829; bap., 552,937; Caths., 37,100,000 (98.5%); tot. pop., 37,650,000.

Sri Lanka (formerly Ceylon): Independent socialist republic, island southeast of India; capital, Colombo. Effective evangelization began in 1543 and made great progress by the middle of the 17th century. The Church was seriously hampered during the Dutch period from about 1650 to 1795. Anti-Catholic laws were repealed by the British in 1806. The hierarchy was established in 1886. Leftist governments and other factors have worked against the Church since the country became independent in 1948. The high percentage of indigenous clergy and religious has been of great advantage to the Church. Sri Lanka maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 9 (nat.); parishes, 300; priests, 591 (345 dioc., 246 rel.); p.d., 3; sem., 236; bros., 266; srs., 2,273; bap., 29,577; Caths., 1,064,000 (7%); tot. pop., 14,990,000.

Sudan: Republic in northeastern Africa, the largest country on the continent; capital, Khartoum. Christianity was introduced from Egypt and gained acceptance in the sixth century. Under Arab rule, it was eliminated in the northern region. No Christians were in the country in 1600. Evangelization attempts begun in the 19th century in the south yielded hard-won results. By 1931 there were nearly 40,000 Catholics there, and considerable progress was made by missionaries after that time. In 1957, a year after the republic was established, Catholic schools were nationalized. An act restrictive of religious freedom went into effect in 1962, resulting in the harassment and expulsion of foreign missionaries. By 1964 all but a few Sudanese missionaries had been forced out of the southern region. The northern area, where Islam predominates, is impervious to Christian influence. Late in 1971 some missionaries were allowed to return to work in the South. Southern Sudan was granted regional autonomy within a unified country in March, 1972, thus ending often bitter fighting between the North and South dating back to 1955. The hierarchy was established in 1974. Sudan maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 6; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 5 (4 nat.); parishes, 90; priests, 146 (39 dioc., 107 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 50; bros., 40; srs., 221; bap., 17,722; Caths., 953,000 (5%); tot. pop., 18,900,000.

. **Suriname** (formerly Dutch Guiana): Independent (Nov. 25, 1975) state in northern South America; capital, Paramaribo, Catholicism was introduced in 1683. Evangelization began in 1817.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 19; priests, 33 (3 dioc., 30 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 2; bros., 27; srs., 100; bap., 2,246; Caths., 86,000; tot. pop., 400,000.

Swaziland: Constitutional monarchy in southern Africa; almost totally surrounded by South Africa; capital, Mbabane. Missionary work was entrusted to the Servites in 1913. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1923. The hierarchy was established in 1951. Swaziland has an apostolic delegate (to Southern Africa).

Dioc., 1; priests, 32 (4 dioc., 28 rel.); sem., 10; bros., 8; srs., 130; bap., 849; Caths., 39,000 (6.8%); tot. pop., 570,000.

Sweden: Kingdom in northwestern Europe; capital, Stockholm. Christianity was introduced by St. Ansgar, a Frankish monk, in 829/30. The Church became well established in the 12th century and was a major influence at the end of the Middle Ages. Political and other factors favored the introduction and spread of the Lutheran Church which became the state religion in 1560. The Augsburg Confession of 1530 was accepted by the government; all relations with Rome were severed; monasteries were suppressed; the very presence of Catholics in the country was forbidden in 1617. A decree of tolerance for foreign Catholics was issued about 1781. Two years later a vicariate apostolic was organized for the country. In 1873 Swedes were given the legal right to leave the Lutheran Church and join another Christian church. (Membership in the Lutheran Church is presumed by law unless notice is given of membership in another church.) In 1923 there were only 11 priests and five churches in the country. Since 1952 Catholics have enjoyed almost complete religious freedom. The hierarchy was reestablished in 1953. Hindrances to growth of the Church are the strongly entrenched established church, limited resources, a clergy shortage and the size of the country. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1982.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 31; priests, 97 (32 dioc., 65 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 7; srs., 227; bap., 867; Caths., 106,000 (1.2%); tot. pop., 8,320,000.

Switzerland: Republic in central Europe; capital, Bern. Christianity was introduced in the fourth century or earlier and was established on a firm footing before the barbarian invasions of the sixth century. Constance, established as a diocese in the seventh century, was a stronghold of the faith against the pagan Alamanni, in particular, who were not converted until some time in the ninth century. During this period of struggle with the barbarians, a number of monasteries of great influence were established. The Reformation in Switzerland was triggered by Zwingli in 1519 and furthered by him at Zurich until his death in battle against the Catholic cantons in 1531. Calvin set in motion the forces that made Geneva the international capital of the Reformation and transformed it into a theocracy. Catholics mobilized a Counter-Reformation in 1570, six years after Calvin's death. Struggle between Protestant and Catholic cantons was a fact of Swiss life for several hundred years. The Helvetic Constitution enacted at the turn of the 19th century embodied anti-Catholic measures and consequences, among them the dissolution of 130 monasteries. The Church was reorganized later in the century to meet the threats of liberalism, radicalism and the Kulturkampf. In the process, the Church, even though on the defensive, gained the strength and cohesion that characterizes it to the present time. The six dioceses in the country are immediately subject to the Holy See. In 1973, constitutional articles banning Jesuits from the country and prohibiting the establishment of convents and monasteries were repealed. There is a papal nuncio to Switzerland, but Switzerland does not have a diplomatic officer accredited to Vatican City.

Dioc., 6; abb., 2; bp., 7; parishes, 1,696; priests, 4,118 (2,506 dioc., 1,612 rel.); p.d., 12; sem., 218; bros., 368; srs., 10,086; bap., 35,368; Caths., 3,163,000 (48.8%); tot. pop., 6,470,000.

Syria: Arab republic in southwest Asia; capital, Damascus. Christian communities were formed in apostolic times. It is believed that St. Peter established a see at Antioch before going to Rome. Damascus became a center of influence. The area was the place of great men and great events in the early history of the Church. Monasticism developed there in the fourth century. So did the Monophysite and Monothelite heresies to which portions of the Church succumbed. Byzantine Syrians who remained in communion with Rome were given the name Melkites. Christians of various persuasions — Jacobites, Orthodox and Melkites — were subject to various degrees of harassment from the Arabs who took over in 638 and from the Ottoman Turks who isolated the country and remained in control from 1516 to the end of World War II. Syria maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchates, 3 (Antioch of Maronites, Greek Melkites and Syrians; patriarchs of Maronites and Syrians reside in Lebanon); Archd., 12 (1 Armenian, 2 Maronite, 5 Greek-Melkite, 4 Syrian); dioc., 3 (Armenian, Chaldean, Maronite); v.a., 1 (Latin); patr., 1; abp., 15; bp., 2; parishes, 185; priests, 225 (148 dioc., 77 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 36; bros., 9; srs., 384; bap., 2,745; Caths., 238,000 (2.5%); tot. pop., 9,310,000.

Taiwan (Formosa): Location of the Nationalist Government of the Republic of China, an island 100 miles off the southern coast of mainland China; capital, Taipei. Attempts to introduce Christianity in the 17th century were unsuccessful. Evangelization in the 19th century resulted in some 1,300 converts in 1895. Missionary endeavor was hampered by the Japanese who occupied the island following the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95. Nine thousand Catholics were reported in 1938. Great progress was made in missionary endeavor among the Chinese who emigrated to the island following the Communist take-over of the mainland in 1949. The hierarchy was established in 1952. Nationalist China maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 6; abp., 1; bp., 7; parishes, 452; priests, 757 (207 dioc., 550 rel.); sem., 97; bros., 99; srs., 1,212; bap., 4,629; Caths., 290,000 (1.5%); tot. pop., 18,833,000.

Tanzania: Republic (consisting of former Tanganyika on the eastern coast of Africa and former Zanzibar, an island group off the eastern coast); capital, Dar es Salaam (future capital, Dodoma). The first Catholic mission in the former Tanganyikan portion of the republic was manned by Holy Ghost Fathers in 1868. The hierarchy was established there in 1953. Zanzibar was the landing place of Augustinians with the Portuguese in 1499. Some evangelization was attempted between then and 1698 when the Arabs expelled all priests from the territory. There was no Catholic missionary activity from then until the 1860s. The Holy Ghost Fathers arrived in 1863 and were entrusted with the mission in 1872. Zanzibar was important as a point of departure for missionaries to Tanganyika, Kenya and other places in East Africa. A vicariate for Zanzibar was set up in 1906. Tanzania maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 23; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 23 (21 nat.); parishes, 617; priests, 1,543 (767 dioc., 776 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 343; bros., 391; srs., 3,983; bap., 155,517; Caths., 3,710,000 (20%); tot. pop., 18,510,000.

Thailand (Siam): Constitutional monarchy in southeastern Asia; capital, Bangkok. The first Christians in the region were Portuguese traders who arrived early in the 16th century. A number of missionaries began arriving in 1554 but pastoral care was confined mostly to the Portuguese until the 1660s. Evangelization of the natives got under way from about that time. A seminary was organized in 1665, a vicariate was set up four years later, and a point of departure was established for missionaries to Tonkin, Cochin China and China. Persecution and death for some of the missionaries ended evangelization efforts in 1688. It was resumed, however, and made progress from 1824 onwards. In 1881 missionaries were sent from Siam to neighboring Laos. The hierarchy was established in 1965. Abp., Michai Kitbunchu was named the first Thai cardinal in 1983. Thailand maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 8 (7 nat.); parishes, 238; priests, 396 (181 dioc., 215 rel.); sem., 172; bros., 168; srs., 1,207; bap., 7,062; Caths., 189,000 (.4%); tot. pop., 48,130,000.

Timor, Eastern: Former Portuguese overseas province in the Malay archipelago; annexed by Indonesia in 1976.

Dioc., 1; parishes, 21; priests, 32 (21 dioc., 11 rel.); sem., 17; bros., 7; srs., 46; bap., 35,001; Caths., 240,000; tot. pop., 770,000.

Togo: Republic on the western coast of Africa; capital, Lome. The first Catholic missionaries in the area, where slave raiders operated for nearly 200 years, were members of the African Missions Society who arrived in 1563. They were followed by Divine Word Missionaries in 1914, when a prefecture apostolic was organized. At that time the Catholic population numbered about 19,000. The African Missionaries returned after their German predecessors were deported following World War I. The first native priest was ordained in 1922. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City, 1981.

Archd., 1; dioc., 2; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 3 (2 nat.); parishes, 65; priests, 178 (77 dioc., 101 rel.); sem., 72; bros., 57; srs., 248; bap., 16,014; Caths., 577,000 (21.2%); tot. pop., 2,710,000.

Tokelau: Pacific islands administered by New Zealand. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Samoa-Apia and Tokelau archdiocese, Western Samoa.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (dioc.); srs., 2; bap., 2; Caths., 900; tot. pop., 2,000.

Tonga: Polynesian monarchy in the southwestern Pacific, consisting of about 150 islands; capital Nuku'alofa. Marists started missionary work in 1842, some years after Protestants had begun evangelization. By 1880 the Catholic population numbered about 1,700. A vicariate was organized in 1937. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat); parishes, 13; priests, 26 (12 dioc., 14 rel.); bros., 9; srs., 43; bap., 599; Caths., 17,000 (17%); tot. pop., 100,000.

Trinidad and Tobago: Independent nation, consisting of two islands in the Caribbean; capital, Port-of-Spain. The first Catholic church in Trinidad was built in 1591, years after several missionary ventures had been launched and a number of missionaries killed. Capuchins were there from 1618 until about 1802. Missionary work continued after the British gained control early in the 19th century. Cordial relations have existed between the Church and state, both of which have manifested their desire for the development of native clergy. Established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1978.

Archd., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 59; priests, 132 (26 dioc., 106 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 20; bros., 26; srs., 197; bap., 9,042; Caths., 400,000 (33.6%); tot. pop., 1,190,000.

Tunisia: Republic on the northern coast of Africa; capital, Tunis. There were few Christians in the territory until the 19th century. A prefecture apostolic was organized in 1843 and the Carthage archdiocese was established in 1884. The Catholic population in 1892 consisted of most of the approximately 50,000 Europeans in the country. When Tunis became a republic in 1956, most of the Europeans left the country. The Holy See and the Tunisian government concluded an agreement in 1964 which changed the Carthage archdiocese into a prelacy and handed over some ecclesiastical property to the republic. A considerable number of Moslem students are in Catholic schools, but the number of Moslem converts to the Church has been small. Tunisia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Prel., 1; abp., 1; parishes, 13; priests, 52 (23 dioc., 29 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 1; bros., 4; srs., 210; bap., 50; Caths., 20,000 (.3%); tot. pop., 6,510,000.

Turkey: Republic in Asia Minor and southeastern Europe, capital, Ankara. Christian communities were established in apostolic times, as attested in the Acts of the Apostles, some of the Epistles of St. Paul, and Revelation. The territory was the scene of heresies and ecumenical councils, the place of residence of Fathers of the Church, the area in which ecclesiastical organization reached the dimensions of more than 456 sees in the middle of the seventh century. The region remained generally Byzantine except for the period of the Latin occupation of Constantinople from 1204 to 1261, but was conquered by the Ottoman Turks in 1453 and remained under their domination until establishment of the republic in 1923. Christians, always a minority, numbered more Orthodox than Latins; they were all under some restriction during the Ottoman period. They suffered persecution in the 19th and 20th centuries, the Armenians being the most numerous victims. Turkey is overwhelmingly Moslem. Catholics are tolerated to a degree. Turkey maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Patriarchate, 1 (Cilicia for the Armenians, the patriarch resides in Lebanon); archd., 3; dioc., 2; v.a., 2; mission "sui juris," 1; ap. ex., 1; abp., 3; bp., 1; parishes, 58; priests, 78 (17 dioc., 61 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 3; bros., 24; srs., 157; bap., 210; Caths., 17,000; tot. pop., 46,380,000.

Turks and Caicos Islands: British possession in West Indies; capital, Grand Turk. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Nassau diocese, Bahamas.

Caths., 200; tot. pop., 7,000.

Tuvalu (formerly Ellice Islands): Independent state (1978) in Oceania, consisting of 9 islands (8 inhabited); capital, Funafuti.

Mission "sui juris," 1; Caths., 100; tot. pop., 6,000 (Fides).

Uganda: Republic in eastern Africa; capital, Kampala. The White Fathers were the first Catholic missionaries, starting in 1879. Persecution broke out from 1885 to 1887, taking a toll of 22 Catholic martyrs, who were canonized in 1964, and a number of Anglican victims. (Pope Paul honored all those who died for the faith during a visit to Kampala in 1969.) By 1888, there were more than 8,000 Catholics. Evangelization was resumed in 1894, after being interrupted by war, and proceeded thereafter. The first native African bishop was ordained in 1939. The hierarchy was established in 1953. The Church was suppressed during the erratic regime of Pres. Idi-Amin, who was deposed in the spring of 1979. Uganda maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 13; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 14 (12 nat.); parishes, 307; priests, 927 (574 dioc., 353 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 604; bros., 340; srs., 2,189; bap., 236,592; Caths., 5,504,000 (40%); tot. pop., 13,620,000.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics: Union of 15 Soviet Socialist Republics in northern Eurasia, from the Baltic Sea to the Pacific; Russian capital, Moscow. The Orthodox Church has been predominant in Russian history. It developed from the Byzantine Church before 1054. Some of its members subsequently established communion with Rome as the result of reunion movements but most of them remained Orthodox. The government has always retained some kind of general or particular control of this church. Latins, always a minority, had a little more freedom. From the beginning of the Communist government in 1917, all churches of whatever kind — including Jews and Moslems — became the targets of official campaigns designed to negate their influence on society and/or to eliminate them entirely. An accurate assessment of the situation of the Catholic Church in Russia is difficult to make. Its dimensions, however, can be gauged from the findings of a team of research specialists made public by the Judiciary Committee of the U.S. House of Representatives in 1964. It was reported: "The fate of the Catholic Church in the USSR and countries occupied by the Russians from 1917 to 1959 shows the following: (a) the number killed: 55 bishops; 12,800 priests and monks; 2.5 million Catholic believers; (b) imprisoned or deported: 199 bishops; 32,000 priests and 10 million believers; (c) 15,700 priests were forced to abandon their priesthood and accept other jobs; and (d) a large number of seminaries and religious communities were dissolved; 1,600 monasteries were nationalized, 31,779 churches were closed. 400 newspapers were prohibited, and all Catholic organizations were dissolved." Several Latin Rite churches are open; e.g., in Moscow, Leningrad, Odessa and Tiflis. An American chaplain is stationed in Moscow to serve Catholics at the U.S. embassy there. Recent reports indicate that, despite repression and attempts at Sovietization, the strongholds of Catholicism in the USSR are Lithuania (incorporated in the USSR in 1940, together with Estonia and Latvia) and the Ukraine. No Catholic statistics are available for the USSR. See separate entries for Estonia, Latvia, Lithuania.

Tot. pop., 268,000,000.

United Arab Emirates: Independent state along Persian Gulf; capital, Abu Dhabi.

V.a., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 4; priests, 9 (3 dioc., 6 rel.); sem. 3; srs., 33; bap., 738; Caths., 30,000; tot. pop., 980,000.

United States: See Catholic History in the United States, Statistics of the Church in the United States.

Upper Volta: Republic inland in western Africa; capital, Ouagadougou. White Fathers started the first missions in 1900 and 1901. White Sisters began work in 1911. A minor and a major seminary were established in 1926 and 1942, respectively. The first native bishop in modern times from West Africa was ordained in 1956 and the first cardinal created in 1965. The hierarchy was established in 1955. Upper Volta established diplomatic relations with Vatican City in 1973.

Archd., 1; dioc., 8; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 10 (nat.); parishes, 101; priests, 406 (161 dioc., 245 rel.); sem., 128; bros., 133; srs., 618; bap., 23,594; Caths., 516,000 (7.2%); tot. pop., 7,090,000.

Uruguay: Republic (called the Eastern Republic of Uruguay) on the southeast coast of South America; capital, Montevideo. The Spanish established a settlement in 1624 and evangelization followed. Missionaries followed the reduction pattern to reach the Indians, form them in the faith and train them in agriculture, husbandry, other useful arts, and the experience of managing property and living in community. Montevideo was made a diocese in 1878. The constitution of 1830 made Catholicism the religion of the state and subsidized some of its activities, principally the missions to the Indians. Separation of Church and state was provided for in the constitution of 1917. Uruguay maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 1; dioc., 9; abp., 1; bp., 11; parishes, 222; priests, 586 (197 dioc., 389 rel.); p.d., 18; sem., 89; bros., 148; srs., 1,595; bap., 40,722; Caths., 2,304,000 (78.6%); tot. pop., 2,930,000.

Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Independent (July 29, 1980) island group in the southwest Pacific, about 500 miles west of Fiji; formerly under joint British-French administration; capital, Vila. Effective, though slow, evangelization by Catholic missionaries began about 1887. A vicariate apostolic was set up in 1904. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 17; priests, 25 (2 dioc., 23 rel.); sem., 18; bros., 14; srs., 62; bap., 585; Caths., 17,000; tot. pop., 120,000.

Vatican City: See separate entry.

Venezuela: Republic in northern South America; capital, Caracas. Evangelization began in 1513-14 and involved members of a number of religious orders who worked in assigned territories, developing missions into pueblos or towns and villages of Indian converts. Nearly 350 towns originated as missions. Fifty-four missionaries met death by violence from the start of missionary work until 1817. Missionary work was seriously hindered during the wars of independence in the second decade of the 19th century and continued in decline through the rest of the century as dictator followed dictator in a period of political turbulence. Restoration of the missions got under way in 1922. The first diocese was established in 1531. Most of the bishops have been native Venezuelans. The first diocesan synod was held in 1574. Church-state relations are regulated by an agreement concluded with the Holy See in 1964. Venezuela maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 18; v.a., 4; card., 2; abp., 5; bp., 31; parishes, 1,000; priests, 2,022 (853 dioc., 1,169 rel.); p.d., 22; sem., 383; bros., 229; srs., 4,270; bap., 350,947; Caths., 13,226,000 (92.4%); tot. pop., 14,310,000.

Vietnam: Country in southeastern Asia, reunited officially July 2, 1976, as the Socialist Republic of Vietnam; capital, Hanoi. Previously, from 1954, partitioned into the Democratic Peoples' Republic of Vietnam in the North (capital, Hanoi) and the Republic of Vietnam in the South (capital, Saigon). Catholicism was introduced in 1533 but missionary work was intermittent until 1615 when Jesuits arrived to stay. One hundred thousand Catholics were reported in 1639. Two vicariates were organized in 1659. A seminary was set up in 1666 and two native priests were ordained two years later. A congregation of native women religious formed in 1670 is still active. Severe persecution broke out in 1698, three times in the 18th century, and again in the 19th. Between 100,000 and 300,000 persons suffered in some way from persecution during the 50 years before 1883 when the French moved in to secure religious liberty for the Catholics. Most of the 117 beatified Martyrs of Vietnam were killed during this 50-year period. After the French were forced out of Vietnam in 1954, the country was partitioned at the 17th parallel. The North went Communist and the Viet Cong, joined by North Vietnamese regular army troops in 1964, fought to gain control of the South. In 1954 there were approximately 1,114,000 Catholics in the North and 480,000 in the South. More than 650,000 fled to the South to avoid the government repression that silenced the Church in the North. In South Vietnam, the Church continued to develop during the war years. Fragmentary reports about the status of the Church since the end of the war in 1975 have been ominous. Freedom of religious belief and practice was promised by the Revolutionary Government in May, 1975, shortly after its capture of Saigon (Ho Chi Min City). The hierarchy was established in 1960. The apostolic delegation, formerly in Saigon, was transferred to Hanoi in 1976; it is presently vacant.

Archd., 3; dioc., 22; card., 1; abp., 4; bp., 37. No statistics are available. There were 2,749,475 Catholics (6.4% of the total population) in 1974. Pop., 54,700,000.

Virgin Islands: Organized unincorporated U.S. territory, about 34 miles east of Puerto Rico; capital, Charlotte Amalie on St. Thomas (one of the three principal islands). The islands were discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named for St. Ursula and her virgin companions. Missionaries began evangelization in the 16th century. A church on St. Croix dates from about 1660; another, on St. Thomas, from 1774. The Baltimore archdiocese had jurisdiction over the islands from 1804 to 1820 when it was passed on to the first of several places in the Caribbean area. Some trouble arose over a pastoral appointment in the 19th century, resulting in a small schism. The Redemptorists took over pastoral care in 1858; normal conditions have prevailed since.

Dioc., 1 (St. Thomas, suffragan of Washington, D.C.); bp., 1; parishes, 6; priests, 18 (3 dioc., 15 rel.); sem., 1; bro., 1; srs., 17; bap., 818; Caths., 25,000; tot. pop., 100,000.

Virgin Islands, British: British crown colony in Caribbean; capital, Road Town.

Parish, 1; priest, 1 (rel.); bap., 10; Caths., 300; tot. pop., 13,000.

Wales: Part of the United Kingdom, on the western part of the island of Great Britain. Celtic missionaries completed evangelization by the end of the sixth century, the climax of what has been called the age of saints. Welsh Christianity received its distinctive Celtic character at this time. Some conflict developed when attempts were made — and proved successful later — to place the Welsh Church under the jurisdiction of Canterbury; the Welsh opted for direct contact with Rome. The Church made progress despite the depredations of Norsemen in the eighth and ninth centuries. Norman infiltration occurred near the middle of the 12th century, resulting in a century-long effort to establish territorial dioceses and parishes to replace the Celtic organizational plan of monastic centers and satellite churches. The Western Schism produced split views and allegiances. Actions of Henry VIII in breaking away from Rome had serious repercussions. Proscription and penal laws crippled the Church, resulted in heavy defections and touched off a 150-year period of repression in which more than 91 persons died for the faith. Methodism prevailed by 1750. Modern Catholicism came to Wales with Irish immigrants in the 19th century, when the number of Welsh Catholics was negligible. Catholic emancipation was granted in 1829. The hierarchy was restored in 1850.

Archd., 1; dioc., 1; abp., 1; bp., 1; parishes, 169; priests, 312 (179 dioc., 133 rel.); p.d., 4; sem., 22; bros., 84; srs., 652; bap., 3,124; Caths., 149,204 (5.2%); tot. pop., 2,848,800 (1983 Annuario Pontificio).

Wallis and Futuna Islands: French overseas territory in the southwestern Pacific. Marists, who began evangelizing the islands in 1836-7, were the first Catholic missionaries. The entire populations of the two islands were baptized by the end of 1842 (Wallis) and 1843 (Futuna). The first missionary to the latter island was killed in 1841; he was the first martyr of the Pacific. Most of the priests on the islands are native Polynesians. The hierarchy was established in 1966.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 5; priests, 13 (8 dioc., 5 rel.); sem., 2; bros., 7; srs., 48; bap., 419; Caths., 10,000; tot. pop., 11,000.

Western Sahara: Former Spanish overseas province (Spanish Sahara) on the northwestern coast of Africa. Territory is under control of Morocco. Islam is the religion of non-Europeans. A prefecture apostolic was established in 1954 for the European Catholics there.

P.a., 1; parishes, 2; priests, 3 (rel.); bap., 2; Caths., 400.

Yemen: Arab republic in southwestern Arabia; capital, Sanaa. Christians perished in the first quarter of the sixth century. Moslems have been in control since the seventh century. The state religion is Islam. In 1973, for the first time in 1,400 years, Catholic personnel — priests, religious, lay persons — were invited to work in the country as staff of a government hospital; they were not to engage in proselytizing. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Caths., 3,000; tot. pop., 5,940,000.

Yemen, Peoples Democratic Republic of: Republic in the southern part of the Arabian peninsula; capitals, Aden and Medina as-Shaab. No Christian community has existed there since the Moslem conquest of the seventh century. Catholics are from other countries. Under ecclesiastical jurisdiction of Arabia vicariate apostolic.

Caths., 1,000; tot. pop., 2,030,000.

Yugoslavia: Socialist republic in southeastern Europe; capital, Belgrade. Christianity was introduced from the seventh to ninth centuries in the regions which were combined to form the nation after World War I. Since these regions straddled the original line of demarcation for the Western and Eastern Empires (and churches), and since the Reformation had little lasting effect, the Christians are nearly all either Roman Catholics or Byzantines (some in communion with Rome, the majority Orthodox). Yugoslavia was proclaimed a Socialist republic in 1945. Repression of religion became government policy. Between May, 1945, and December, 1950, persecution took the following toll: almost two-thirds of 22 dioceses lost their bishops; about 348 priests were killed; 200 priests were under arrest and in prison; 12 of 18 seminaries were closed; the Catholic press was confiscated; religious instruction was suppressed in all schools; 300 religious houses and institutions were confiscated, and nuns and other religious driven out; all Church property was expropriated; the ministry of priests was severely restricted and subject to government interference; many thousands of the faithful shared the fate of priests and religious in death, imprisonment and slave labor. Cardinal Stepinac, arrested in 1946 and the symbol of the Church under persecution in Yugoslavia, died Feb. 10, 1960. In an agreement signed June 25, 1966, the government recognized the Holy See's spiritual jurisdiction over the Church in the country and guaranteed to bishops the possibility of maintaining contact with Rome in ecclesiastical and religious matters. The Holy See confirmed the principle that the activity of ecclesiastics, in the exercise of priestly functions, must take place within the religious and ecclesiastical sphere, and that abuse of these functions for political ends would be illegal. Less than two months after the agreement was signed, a group of exiled Croatian priests issued a statement in which they accused the Yugoslav government of failing to abide by it. According to others, an improvement was noticeable. Yugoslavia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 8; dioc., 14; a.a., 1, card., 1; abp., 7; bp., 23; parishes, 2,786; priests, 4,216 (2,768 dioc., 1,448 rel.); p.d., 2; sem., 716; bros., 256; srs., 6,355; bap., 81,934; Caths., 7,147,000 (31.7%); tot. pop., 22,520,000.

Zaire (formerly the Congo): Republic in south central Africa; capital, Kinshasa. Christianity was introduced in 1484 and evangelization began about 1490. The first native bishop in black Africa was ordained in 1518. Subsequent missionary work was hindered by faulty methods of instruction and formation, inroads of the slave trade, wars among the tribes, and Portuguese policy based on the patronage system and having all the trappings of anticlericalism in the 18th and 19th centuries. Modern evangelization started in the second half of the 19th century. The hierarchy was established in 1959. In the civil disorders which followed independence in 1960, some missions and other church installations were abandoned, thousands of people reverted to tribal religions and many priests and religious were killed. Church-state tensions have developed in recent years because of the Church's criticism of the anti-Christian thrust of Pres. Mobutu's "Africanization" policies. Zaire maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 6; dioc., 41; card., 1 (nat.); abp., 5 (nat.); bp., 46 (43 nat.); parishes, [illegible]. priests, 2,584 (726 dioc., 1,858 rel.); p.d., 7. sem., 1,790; bros., 941; srs., 4,401; bap., 401,212; Caths., 12,750,000 (46%)· tot. pop., 27,483,000.

Zambia: Republic in central Africa; capital, Lusaka. Portuguese priests did some evangelizing in the 16th and 17th centuries but no results of their work remained in the 19th century. Jesuits began work in the south in the 1880s and White Fathers in the north and east in 1895. Evangelization of the western region began for the first time in 1831. The number of Catholics doubled in the 20 years following World War II. Zambia maintains diplomatic relations with Vatican City.

Archd., 2; dioc., 7; abp., 2 (nat.); bp., 7 (5 nat.); parishes, 211; priests, 518 (90 dioc., 428 rel.); p.d., 1; sem., 114; bros., 166; srs., 684; bap., 45,599; Caths., 1,701,000 (28.5%); tot. pop., 5,960,000.

Zimbabwe (formerly Rhodesia): Independent republic (Apr. 18, 1980) in south central Africa; capital, Harare (Salisbury). Earlier unsuccessful missionary ventures preceded the introduction of Catholicism in 1879. Missionaries began to make progress after 1893. The hierarchy was established in 1955; the first black bishop was ordained in 1973. In 1969, four years after the government of Ian Smith made a unilateral declaration of independence from England, a new constitution was enacted for the purpose of assuring continued white supremacy over the black majority. Catholic and Protestant prelates in the country protested vigorously against the constitution and related enactments as opposed to human rights of the blacks and restrictive of the Church's freedom to carry out its pastoral, educational and social service functions. The Smith regime was ousted in 1979 after seven years of civil war in which at least 25,000 people were killed. Diplomatic relations with the Vatican were established in 1980.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; abp., 1 (nat.); bp., 5 (3 nat.); priests, 340 (64 dioc., 276 rel.); p.d., 9; sem., 62; bros., 113; srs., 950; bap., 17,984; Caths., 698,000 (9.1%); tot. pop., 7,600,000.

Senegal: Republic in western Africa; capital Dakar. The country had its first contact with Catholicism through the Portuguese some time after 1460. Some incidental missionary work was done by Jesuits and Capuchins in the 16th and 17th centuries.

Archd., 1; dioc., 4; p.a., 1; card., 1 (nat.); bp., 4 (nat.); parishes, 57; priests, 219 (65 dioc., 154 rel.); sem., 57; bros., 127; srs., 597; bap., 9,073; Caths., 246,000 (4.2%); tot. pop., 5,810,000.

Seychelles: Independent (1976) group of 92 islands in the Indian Ocean 970 miles east of Kenya; capital, Victoria on Mahe.

Dioc., 1; bp., 1 (nat.); parishes, 17; priests, 23 (6 dioc., 17 rel.); sem. 1; bros., 9; srs., 58; bap., 1,510; Caths., 62,000; tot. pop., 70,000.

CATHOLIC WORLD STATISTICS

(Principal sources: Statistical Yearbook of the Church, 1981, the latest edition available; Annuario Pontificio, 1983. Figures are from Dec. 31, 1981, except for jurisdictions and hierarchy which have been updated to June, 1983, in most cases.)

Patriarchates: 13. Eastern Rites, 8 (Africa, 2; Asia, 6). Roman Rite, 5 (Asia, 2; Europe, 2; West Indies, 1). The West Indies patriarchate has been vacant since 1963.

Archdioceses: 505 (Africa, 57; North and Middle America, 77; South America, 86; Asia, 123; Europe, 145; Oceania, 17).

Dioceses: 1,903 (Africa, 308; North and Middle America, 310; South America, 341; Asia, 358; Europe, 535; Oceania, 51).

Prelatures: 70 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 12; South America, 44; Asia, 5; Europe, 8).

Abbacies "nullius": 19 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 1; South America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 14).

Vicariates Apostolic: 72 (Africa, 12; North and Middle America, 6; South America, 36; Asia, 17; Europe, 1).

Prefectures Apostolic: 55 (Africa, 9; South America, 11; Asia, 35).

Apostolic Administrations: 8 (Africa, 1; North and Middle America, 2; Asia, 1; Europe, 4).

Missions "Sui Juris": 4 (Africa, 1; Asia, 2; Oceania, 1).

Apostolic Exarchates, Ordinariates: 21 (North and Middle America, 3; South America, 3; Asia, 2; Europe, 13).

Military Vicariates: 27 (Africa, 3; North and Middle America, 4; South America, 7; Asia, 2; Europe, 9; Oceania, 2).

Cardinals (as of Sept. 8, 1983): 133 (Africa, 14; North and Middle America, 19; South America, 17; Asia, 11; Europe, 69; Oceania, 3).

Archbishops: 422 (Africa, 49; North and Middle America, 70; South America, 80; Asia, 94; Europe, 115; Oceania, 14).

Figures for archbishops and bishops (below) include residential and auxiliary prelates only. Titular archbishops and bishops engaged in other apostolates and retired members of the hierarchy are not included. The total number of archbishops and bishops was 695 and 3,017, respectively, according to the "1981 Statistical Yearbook of the Church."

Bishops: 2,435 (Africa, 325; North and Middle America, 486; South America, 510; Asia, 326; Europe, 720; Oceania, 68).

Priests, Total: 411,074 (Africa, 17,578; North and Middle America, 86,205; South America, 34,044; Asia, 27,509; Euorpe, 240,124; Oceania, 5,614).

Priests, Diocesan: 255,904 (Africa, 6,332; North and Middle America, 51,355; South America, 14,772; Europe, 13,822; Europe, 166,731; Oceania, 2,892).

Priests, Religious: 155,170 (Africa, 11,246; North and Middle America, 34,850; South America, 19,272; Asia, 13,687; Europe, 73,393; Oceania, 2,722).

Permanent Deacons: 8,647 (Africa, 156; North and Middle America, 6,026; South America, 716; Asia, 68; Europe, 1,629; Oceania, 52).

Brothers: 70,621 (Africa, 5,305; North and Middle America, 15,496; South America, 6,744; Asia, 5,892; Europe, 34,051; Oceania, 3,133).

Sisters: 952,043 (Africa, 36,165; North and Middle America, 202,427; South America, 90,784; Asia, 87,099; Europe, 519,773; Oceania, 15,795).

Seminarians: 68,633 (Africa, 6,905; North and Middle America, 13,233; South America, 11,113; Asia, 12,499; Europe, 24,032; Oceania, 851).

Baptisms: 17,466,303 (Africa, 2,142,482; North and Middle America, 4,004,563; South America 5,560,451; Asia, 2,039,400; Europe, 3,592,016; Oceania, 127,391). Includes 16,158,149 baptisms up to the age of seven and 1,308,154 over that age.

Marriages: 4,134,512 (Africa, 184,507: North and Middle America, 900,450; South America, 1,101,346; Asia, 386,317; Europe, 1,527,584; Oceania, 34,308). Includes 3,796,073 marriages between Catholis and 338,439 between Catholics and non-Catholics.

Parishes, 207,971 (Africa, 7,412; North and Middle America, 31,150; South America, 15,938; Asia, 12,108; Europe, 139,009; Oceania, 2,354).

Elementary/Primary Schools and Students: 75,470 schools; 20,988,965 students. Africa, 19,082 — 6,006,933; North and Middle America, 12,539 — 3,789,203; South America, 8,807 — 3,160,632; Asia, 11,264 — 3,664,528; Europe, 21,365 — 3,882,505; Oceania, 2,413 — 485,164.

Secondary Schools and Students: 29,919 schools; 11,254,697 students. Africa, 3,609 — 894,712; North and Middle America, 3,608 — 1,468,816; South America, 4,892 — 1,858,045; Asia, 6,235 — 3,310,899; Europe, 10,882 — 3,454,080; Oceania, 693 — 268,145.

Students in Higher Institutes and Universities: 2,143,481 (Africa, 7,872; North and Middle America, 771,787; South America, 463,217; Asia, 662,328; Europe, 233,924; Oceania, 4,353).

Hospitals: 6,475 (Africa, 921; North and Middle America, 1,013; South America, 1,269; Asia, 1,168; Europe, 1,943; Oceania, 161).

Dispensaries: 12,628 (Africa, 3,269; North and Middle America, 1,351; South America, 2,993; Asia, 2,406; Europe, 2,364; Oceania, 245).

Leprosaria; 798 (Africa, 436; North and Middle America, 9; South America, 48; Asia, 295; Europe, 4; Oceania, 6).

Homes for Aged, Chronically Ill, Handicapped: 10,085 (Africa, 295; North and Middle America, 1,024; South America, 1,335; Asia, 550; Europe, 6,711; Oceania, 170).

Orphanages: 6,393 (Africa, 390; North and Middle America, 444; South America, 930; Asia, 1,747; Europe, 2,707; Oceania, 175).

Nurseries: 5,754(Africa, 583; North and Middle America, 262; South America, 931; Asia, 1,063; Europe, 2,890; Oceania, 25).

Catholic Population: 794,380,000 (17.7% of the total world population of 4,485,462,000). Africa, 60,543,000 (12.5%; total population, 482,056,000). North and Middle America, 169,687,000 (44.8%; total population, 378,474,000). South America, 220,829,000 (90.7%; total population 243,331,000). Asia, 64,575,000 (2.4% total population, 2,674,879,000). Europe, 272,881,000 (39.9%; total population, 683,785,000. Oceania, 5,865,000 (25.5%; total population, 22,937,000).

U.S. VOCATIONAL STATISTICS

Auxiliary Bishop Nicolas Walsh of Seattle, at the annual meeting of the U.S. bishops in November, 1982, called attention to the need for study and action for the promotion of vocations to the priesthood and religious life. The need, he said, was evident in the implications of just a few figures: the median age of priests at that time was 52, there were just a few more than 4,000 seminarians studying theology, and there were estimates that there would be only about 25,000 active priests in the country in 20 years.

Statistics sketching a critical vocational pattern included the following:

- In 1966 there were 126 diocesan seminaries, compared with 86 in 1983; students numbered 22,762 in 1965, and 8,046 in 1983.
- In 1966 there were 481 seminaries or scholasticates of religious orders, compared with 234 in 1983. The number of students declined from 22,657 in 1962 to 4,008 in 1983.
- The total number of students for the priesthood declined from 48,992 in 1965 to 12,054 in 1983.
- The number of brothers declined from 9,201 in 1973 to 7,658 in 1983.
- The number of sisters declined drastically from 143,054 in 1973 to 120,699 in 1983.

The International Fides Service issued a report and table Mar. 16, 1983, on the numbers of seminarians in territories of the Middle East and the rest of Asia under the jurisdiction of the Congregation for the Evangelization of Peoples. The figures were compiled by the Pontifical Society of St. Peter the Apostle for the 1981-82 academic year.

Minor seminarians in all of Asia numbered 11,275 (diocesan) and 5,349 (religious), for a total of 16,624.

Major seminarians numbered 7,421 (diocesan) and 4,769 (religious), for a total of 12,190.

DEATHS SEPTEMBER 1982 TO SEPTEMBER 1983

Alessandrini, Federico, 77, May 2, 1983, Rome, Italy; former director of Vatican Press Office.

Barman, George, 66, Apr. 18, 1983, Dayton, Ohio; retired associate editor of *The Catholic Telegraph* (Cincinnati).

Benelli, Cardinal Giovanni, 61, Oct. 26, 1982, Florence, Italy; archbishop of Florence; undersecretary of state under Paul VI.

Bezy, Rev. Gregory, S.C.J., 68, Sept. 14, 1982, Victorville, Calif.; founder of Sacred Heart League.

Bidault, Georges, 83, Jan. 27, 1983, Cambo-les-Bains, France; former prime minister of France.

Bussard, Rev. Paul, 78, Feb. 22, 1983, St. Paul, Minn.; co-founder of *Catholic Digest.*

Buttimer, Bro. Charles H., F.S.C., 73, Dec. 15, 1982, Narragansett, R.I.; educator; first non-French superior general of Christian Brothers, 1966-76.

Casariego, Cardinal Mario, 74, June 15, 1983, Guatemala City; archbishop of Guatemala.

Casey, Msgr. George W., 87, July 19, 1983, Boston, Mass.; columnist for *The Pilot*, 1950-80.

Cardinale, Archbishop Igino, 66, Mar. 24, 1983, Brussels, Belgium; apostolic nuncio to Belgium, Luxembourg and European Community.

Cassidy, Msgr. Joseph G., 84, Sept. 9, 1982, Decatur, Ga.; rural missioner in Georgia.

Cavanagh, Msgr. John B., 74, July 5, 1983, Denver, Colo.; editor *Register* system; radio personality.

Daley, Bishop Joseph T., 67, Sept. 2, 1983, Harrisburg, Pa.; bishop of Harrisburg from 1971.

Fonseca, Jaime, 66, Jan. 22, 1983, Washington, D.C.; journalist; NC News Service Latin America editor from 1968.

Gallen, Gov. Hugh, 58, Dec. 29, 1982, Boston, Mass.; Democrat governor of New Hampshire.

Garrity, Margaret, 65, May 10, 1983, Lenexa, Mo.; longtime social justice worker.

Gleeson, Bishop Francis D., S.J., 88, Apr. 30, 1983, Fairbanks, Alaska; retired bishop of Fairbanks.

Heckel, Bishop Roger, S.J., 60, Sept. 26, 1982, Strasbourg, France; coadjutor of Strasbourg; former secretary of Pontifical Justice and Peace Commission.

Howard, Archbishop Edward D., 105, Jan. 2, 1983, Beaverton, Ore.; retired archbishop of Portland; world's oldest bishop.

Kennedy, Rev. Robert P., 57, Jan. 19, 1983, New York, N.Y.; social action director of Brooklyn Diocese; associate editor *The Tablet.*

Kern, Msgr. Clement, 76, Aug. 15, 1983, Detroit, Mich.; inner-city pastor; called "Saint of the Slums."

Knox, Cardinal James Robert, 69, June 26, 1983, Rome; Australian Curia official; president of Pontifical Council for Family; former prefect of Congregation for Sacraments and Divine Worship and former archbishop of Melbourne.

Lally, Bro. Alexis V., F.S.C., 90, Feb. 21, 1983, Yonkers, N.Y.; president emeritus of Manhattan College.

Lener, Rev. Salvatore, S.J., 76, Apr. 15, 1983, Rome; member of negotiating team working on revision of 1929 Italy-Vatican concordat.

Leven, Bishop Stephen A., 78, June 28, 1983, San Angelo, Tex.; retired bishop of San Angelo.

McCauley, Bishop Vincent J., C.S.C., 76, Nov. 1, 1982; retired bishop of Fort Portal, Uganda.

McGuire, Rev. Frederick A., C.M., 78, May 22, 1983, Washington, D.C.; missiologist; development director emeritus of CARA; missioner in China.

STATISTICS OF CATHOLIC CHURCH IN CANADA

(Principal source: *1983 Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops*. Permanent deacon statistics are from the *1983 Annuario Pontificio*. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk. For dioceses marked +, see Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.)

Canada's 10 civil provinces and two territories are divided into 17 ecclesiastical provinces consisting of 17 metropolitan sees (archdioceses) and 52 suffragan sees (51 dioceses and one abbacy); there are also one archdiocese, one eparchy and one exarchate immediately subject to the Holy See. (See listing of Ecclesiastical Provinces elsewhere in this section.)

This table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic statistics. In some cases, the totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces.

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Parishes
Newfoundland	199,370	123	38	161	—	92	514	279
*St. John's	111,280	57	19	76	—	61	333	88
Grand Falls	34,365	32	2	34	—	15	72	106
Labrador-Schefferville+	15,703	3	16	19	—	8	36	24
St. George's	38,022	31	1	32	—	8	73	61
Prince Edward Island								
Charlottetown	51,084	75	1	76	1	—	263	57
Nova Scotia	283,400	287	54	341	13	10	1,052	219
*Halifax	120,000	76	28	104	13	3	448	51
Antigonish	126,400	188	9	197	—	6	537	127
Yarmouth	37,000	23	17	40	—	1	67	41
New Brunswick	347,967	309	101	410	2	46	1,207	272
*Moncton	76,430	80	49	129	—	22	400	64
Bathurst	112,435	85	26	111	—	11	377	70
Edmundston	54,102	57	14	71	—	11	195	37
St. John	105,000	87	12	99	2	2	235	101
Quebec	5,560,075	4,188	2,814	7,002	124	2,727	25,417	1,911
*Montreal	1,506,220	700	1,237	1,937	25	875	8,113	292
*Quebec	953,283	830	510	1,340	43	183	6,021	274
*Rimouski	162,737	230	63	293	1	45	975	117
*Sherbrooke	254,169	314	134	448	5	117	1,450	147
Amos	104,983	92	23	115	—	23	299	82
Chicoutimi	272,388	290	80	370	4	119	911	95
Gaspe	106,007	103	21	124	1	11	280	63
Gatineau-Hull	145,000	83	71	154	2	16	360	61
Hauterive	110,840	60	31	91	3	26	254	52
Joliette	160,820	145	55	200	1	147	618	58
Mont Laurier	74,168	71	19	90	—	55	219	59
Nicolet	166,840	228	37	265	9	142	1,115	85
Rouyn-Noranda	55,410	31	24	55	—	14	165	41
Ste.-Anne-de-la-Pocatiere	93,056	184	10	194	—	9	401	54
St. Hyacinthe	303,541	239	122	361	22	399	1,583	115
St. Jean-Longueuil	431,434	161	112	273	—	97	727	88
St. Jerome	244,850	114	120	234	2	147	329	36
Trois Rivieres	241,479	202	95	297	5	213	1,213	97
Valleyfield	172,850	111	50	161	1	89	384	65
Ontario	2,582,696	1,302	1,212	2,514	144	403	5,218	1,185
*Kingston	62,651	73	5	78	—	—	258	66
*Ottawa	293,936	155	221	376	10	121	1,252	113
*Toronto	1,000,000	239	505	744	88	145	1,048	189
Alexandria-Cornwall	43,805	46	8	54	1	13	119	39
Hamilton	305,000	146	148	294	1	52	554	120
Hearst	34,645	21	5	26	—	2	54	40
London	337,806	245	122	367	—	23	754	175

Civil Province Diocese	Cath. Pop.	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacs.	Bros.	Srs.	Par-ishes
Ontario								
Moosonee+	2,500	—	11	11	1	8	9	8
Pembroke+	55,498	58	13	71	—	3	300	72
Peterborough	54,085	67	5	72	—	2	176	77
St. Catharines	100,000	63	38	101	—	2	83	47
Sault Ste. Marie	175,000	130	72	202	42	10	445	115
Thunder Bay	58,000	24	43	67	—	1	68	88
Timmins	59,770	35	16	51	1	21	98	34
Manitoba	205,700	146	203	349	21	59	1,018	231
•Keewatin-LePas+	23,000	1	32	33	2	8	49	32
•St. Boniface	80,000	97	71	168	6	38	605	108
•Winnipeg	97,500	48	83	131	13	10	355	68
Churchill-Hudson Bay+	5,200	—	17	17	—	3	9	23
Saskatchewan	208,219	188	143	331	—	20	791	408
•Regina	90,000	86	44	130	—	3	245	181
Gravelbourg	13,798	29	5	34	—	—	90	49
Prince Albert	47,421	38	28	66	—	6	190	88
Saskatoon	45,000	35	37	72	—	1	172	66
St. Peter Muenster (Abb.)	12,000	—	29	29	—	10	94	24
Alberta	367,765	231	243	474	1	45	916	422
•Edmonton	165,000	102	114	216	—	23	605	179
•Grouard-McLennan	30,000	3	41	44	—	4	64	81
Calgary	130,000	94	76	170	1	18	168	88
St. Paul	42,765	32	12	44	—	—	79	74
British Columbia	317,742	173	181	354	1	54	620	302
•Vancouver	175,000	94	109	203	—	31	326	70
Kamloops	28,000	17	14	31	1	6	48	76
Nelson	40,519	30	13	43	—	1	61	57
Prince George	30,223	4	23	27	—	8	56	40
Victoria	44,000	28	22	50	—	8	129	59
Yukon Territory								
Whitehorse+	7,738	2	16	18	—	2	12	16
Northwest Territories								
MacKenzie-Ft. Smith+	18,390	1	34	35	—	22	42	50
Eastern Rite (Ukrainians)	211,265	168	72	240	25	17	138	503
•Winnipeg	55,000	38	17	55	8	2	30	166
Edmonton	41,065	31	15	46	5	9	35	98
New Westminster	7,000	10	4	14	1	—	6	23
Saskatoon	25,000	16	20	36	2	4	42	129
Toronto	83,200	73	16	89	9	2	25	87
Other Eastern Rites								
Sts. Cyril and Methodius of Toronto (Slovaks)	30,000	(See Note below.)						
St. Maron of Montreal (Maronites)	—	(See Note below.)						
Greek Melkites (Ap. Ex.)	17,000	(See Note below.)						
Military Vicariate	72,438	50	20	70	—	—	6	[illegible]
TOTALS 1983	10,433,849	7,243	5,132	12,375	332	3,497	37,214	5,915
Totals 1982	10,425,087	7,340	5,286	12,626	277	4,195	37,982	5,787

Note: Statistics for the Slovak Eparchy of Sts. Cyril and Methodius and the Greek Melkite Apostolic Exarchate are from the *1983 Annuario Pontificio* and are not included in totals. No statistics were available at press time for the Maronite Eparchy of St. Maron. The apostolic exarchate for Armenian Rite Catholics of the United States and Canada reported a total of 38,000, with no indication of the number residing in Canada.

CANADIAN CONFERENCE OF CATHOLIC BISHOPS

The Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops was established Oct. 12, 1943, as a permanent voluntary association of the bishops of Canada, was given official approval by the Holy See in 1948, and acquired the status of an episcopal conference after the Second Vatican Council.

The CCCB acts in two ways: (1) as a strictly ecclesiastical body through which the bishops act together with pastoral authority and responsibility for the Church throughout the country; (2) as an operational secretariat through which the bishops act on a wider scale for the good of the Church and society.

At the top of the CCCB organizational table are the president, an executive committee, an administrative board and a plenary assembly. The membership consists of all the bishops of Canada.

Departments and Offices

The CCCB's work is planned and co-ordinated by a Pastoral Team of 14 members — six bishops and six staff members (lay and clergy) and the two general secretaries.

The CCCB has six departments all of which work in both French and English: (I) Department for Theology and Canon Law; (II) Department for Christian Education and Migration and Tourism; (III) Department for Social Affairs and Laity; (IV) Department for Missions, Clergy and Religious; (V) Department for Ecumenism and Non-Believers; (VI) Department for Liturgy and Social Communications.

The general secretariat consists of a French and an English general secretary and their assistants and directors of public relations.

Administrative services for purchasing, archives and library, accounting, personnel, publications, printing and distribution are supervised by directors who relate to the general secretaries.

Various advisory councils and committees with mixed memberships of lay persons, religious, priests and bishops also serve the CCCB on a variety of topics.

Operations

Meetings for the transaction of business are held at least once a year by the plenary assembly, eight times a year by the executive committee, and four times a year by the administrative board.

Archbishop Henri Legare, O.M.I., of Grouard-McLennan, Alta., is president of the CCCB; Bishop Paul Reding of Hamilton, Ont., is vice-president.

Headquarters are located at 90 Parent Ave., Ottawa, K1N 7B1, Canada.

ORGANIZATIONS

The Catholic Church Extension Society of Canada supports home missions. Address: 67 Bond St., Toronto, Ontario M5B 1X6.

The Oblate Indian-Eskimo Council of Canada, 238 Argyle St., Ottawa.

The Canadian Catholic Women's League, with a membership of more than 100,000. Address: 3081 Ness Ave., Winnipeg, Man. R2Y 2G3.

G. K. Chesterton Society, 1437 College Dr., Saskatoon, Sask. S7N 0W8.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS

Catholic population statistics are from the 1983 *Directory of the Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops;* total population figures are 1982 estimates.

The table presents a regional breakdown of Catholic percentage in total population. In some cases, the Catholic totals are approximate because diocesan boundaries fall within several civil provinces. See Index: Canadian Dioceses with Interprovincial Lines.

Civil Province Territory	Cath. Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Alberta	367,785	2,212,300	16.6
British Columbia	317,742	2,737,700	11.6
Manitoba	205,700	1,034,400	19.9
New Brunswick	347,967	712,500	48.8
Newfoundland	199,370	588,300	33.9
Nova Scotia	283,400	850,400	33.3
Ontario	3,302,036	8,644,600	38.2
Prince Edward Is.	51,084	124,900	40.9
Quebec	5,560,075	6,358,200	87.4
Saskatchewan	208,219	988,400	21.1
Northwest Territories	18,390	44,100	41.7
Yukon	7,728	22,600	34.2
Eastern Rites	211,285	—	—
Military Vicariate	72,428	—	—
TOTALS 1983	10,433,849	24,347,400	42.9
Totals 1982	10,425,887	24,088,300	43.3

BIOGRAPHIES OF CANADIAN BISHOPS

(Sources: Almanac survey; *1983 Directory of Canadian Conference of Catholic Bishops; Annuario Pontificio.* Data as of July 10, 1983.)

Ambrozic, Aloysius M.: b. Jan. 27, 1930; ord. priest June 4, 1955; ord. titular bishop of Valabria and auxiliary bishop of Toronto, May 27, 1976.

Audet, Lionel: b. May 22, 1908, Ste. Marie de Beauce, Que.; ord. priest July 8, 1934; ord. titular bishop of Tibari and auxiliary bishop of Quebec, May 1, 1952; retired Mar. 26, 1983.

Audet, Rene: b. Jan. 18, 1920, Montreal, Que.; ord. priest May 30, 1948; ord. titular bishop of Chonochora and auxiliary bishop of Ottawa, July 31, 1963; bishop of Joliette, Jan. 3, 1968.

Baudoux, Maurice: b. July 10, 1902, Louviere, Belgium; ord. priest July 17, 1929; ord. bishop of St. Paul in Alberta, Oct. 28, 1948; titular archbishop of Preslavus and coadjutor archbishop of St. Boniface, Mar. 4, 1952; archbishop of St. Boniface, Sept. 14, 1955; retired Sept. 7, 1974.

Beahen, John: b. Feb. 14, 1922, Ottawa, Ont.; ord. priest June 15, 1946; ord. titular bishop of

Papua New Guinea: Goroka (diocese), Raymond R. Caesar, S.V.D.
Madang (archdiocese), Leo Arkfeld, S.V.D.
Mendi (diocese), Firmin Schmidt, O.F.M.Cap.
Mount Hagen (archdiocese), George Bernarding, S.V.D.
Wewak (diocese), Raymond P. Kalisz, S.V.D.
Vanuatu (New Hebrides): Port Vila (diocese), Francis Lambert, S.M.

South America

Bolivia: Coroico (diocese), Thomas R. Manning, O.F.M.
La Paz (archdiocese), Andrew B. Schierhoff, auxiliary.
Santa Cruz (archdiocese), Charles A. Brown, M.M., auxiliary.
Brazil: Abaetetuba (diocese), Angelo Frosi, S.X.
Belem do Para (archdiocese), Jude Prost, O.F.M., auxiliary.
Borba (prelacy), Adrian J. M. Veigle, T.O.R.
Cristalandia (prelacy), James A. Schuck, O.F.M.
Jatai (diocese), Benedict D. Coscia, O.F.M. Michael P. Mundo, auxiliary.
Paranagua (diocese), Bernard Nolker, C.SS.R.
Rui Barbosa (diocese), Mathias Schmidt, O.S.B.
Santarem (diocese), James C. Ryan, O.F.M.
Sao Paulo (archdiocese). Alfred Novak, C.SS.R., auxiliary.
Sao Salvador da Bahia (archdiocese), Thomas W. Murphy, C.SS.R., auxiliary.
Peru: Chulucanas (prelacy), John McNabb, O.S.A.

CATHOLIC POPULATION OF THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1983*; figures as of Jan. 1, 1983. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
NEW ENGLAND	5,672,727	4,065	2,561	6,626	594	693	13,083	1,783
Maine, Portland	331,537	219	117	336	1	36	816	144
New Hampshire, Manchester	294,384	290	112	402	1	63	1,134	130
Vermont, Burlington	148,713	161	70	231	19	27	375	100
Massachusetts	2,949,377	2,013	1,765	3,778	215	376	6,946	784
*Boston	1,955,062	1,176	1,224	2,400	125	197	4,542	408
Fall River	340,000	229	201	430	25	38	728	112
Springfield	251,305	281	128	409	19	24	930	138
Worcester	332,750	340	202	542	45	117	758	129
Rhode Island, Providence	623,694	394	200	594	80	118	1,228	159
Connecticut	1,325,022	988	297	1,285	278	33	2,404	386
*Hartford	790,795	587	105	692	213	—	1,492	222
Bridgeport	334,368	254	112	366	37	8	655	89
Norwich+	199,861	147	80	227	28	25	257	75
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,326,271	9,449	5,533	14,982	1,259	1,802	33,445	3,985
New York	6,674,424	4,352	3,065	7,417	582	1,093	14,972	1,713
*New York	1,839,000	982	1,347	2,329	209	436	5,178	411
Albany	408,048	401	222	623	60	93	1,250	201
Brooklyn	1,380,957	923	471	1,394	52	255	2,218	221
Buffalo	811,950	589	382	971	59	81	2,313	295
Ogdensburg	160,534	194	29	223	19	34	351	122
Rochester	376,475	380	130	510	26	54	951	163
Rockville Centre	1,297,000	490	152	642	91	109	1,900	139
Syracuse	400,000	393	113	506	42	31	748	171
New Jersey	2,969,795	1,915	920	2,835	552	343	4,885	696
*Newark	1,388,428	831	443	1,274	227	187	2,321	267
Camden	354,220	373	41	414	67	19	—	127
Metuchen	429,398	141	70	211	58	24	630	90
Paterson	330,829	246	297	543	79	30	1,107	106
Trenton	447,918	275	118	393	119	83	857	129
Pennsylvania	3,682,052	3,182	1,548	4,730	125	366	13,828	1,496
*Philadelphia	1,310,095	967	649	1,616	34	222	5,402	305
Allentown	262,714	309	109	418	32	18	873	150
Altoona-Johnstown	149,093	180	90	270	1	39	370	122
Erie	234,781	273	54	327	1	8	789	128
Greensburg	222,084	196	121	317	—	11	648	117
Harrisburg	183,710	175	85	260	30	15	832	119
Pittsburgh	911,431	620	308	928	27	54	3,068	321
Scranton	348,234	462	123	585	—	9	1,336	249

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,251,143	2,288	2,075	4,363	473	388	6,591	1,388
Delaware, Wilmington+	121,369	122	108	230	21	38	443	55
Maryland, *Baltimore	431,693	335	399	734	113	105	1,737	152
District of Columbia								
*Washington+	393,317	336	650	1,086	114	174	1,618	130
Virginia	307,895	245	148	393	49	29	563	163
Arlington	188,050	82	106	188	47	33	228	56
Richmond	119,895	163	42	205	3	4	337	107
West Virginia								
Wheeling-Charleston	106,382	130	78	208	15	8	475	136
North Carolina	110,217	130	96	226	3	16	371	134
Charlotte	59,537	64	67	131	—	11	231	66
Raleigh	50,680	66	29	95	3	5	110	68
South Carolina, Charleston	67,138	83	55	138	23	28	243	79
Georgia	173,793	163	136	299	34	39	399	103
*Atlanta	117,565	95	97	192	17	29	186	57
Savannah	56,221	68	39	107	17	10	210	46
Florida	1,335,619	734	485	1,219	103	123	1,433	377
*Miami	894,702	287	214	501	46	82	642	125
Orlando	136,000	108	36	140	—	1	174	60
Pensacola-Tallahassee	45,458	60	14	74	42	—	71	38
St. Augustine	73,442	66	30	96	3	7	109	45
St. Petersburg	222,447	125	113	238	13	32	435	61
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,790,078	7,763	4,658	12,421	1,326	1,868	29,453	4,199
Ohio	2,246,743	2,013	956	2,969	271	381	7,388	978
*Cincinnati	489,000	460	417	877	65	207	1,943	256
Cleveland	885,190	646	273	919	46	102	2,487	246
Columbus	190,054	222	71	293	31	13	654	108
Steubenville	53,013	166	14	180	1	9	137	77
Toledo	347,724	277	126	403	107	26	1,013	169
Youngstown	281,858	262	56	317	19	46	465	117
Indiana	718,296	727	574	1,301	64	297	2,964	431
*Indianapolis	201,353	218	182	400	—	80	1,086	142
Evansville	80,073	129	22	151	16	3	422	74
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	137,307	134	224	358	16	180	1,022	89
Gary	194,037	144	78	222	28	25	294	83
Lafayette	86,030	112	58	170	6	9	131	63
Illinois	3,571,708	2,230	1,730	3,960	618	791	8,781	1,101
*Chicago	2,385,843	1,231	1,230	2,461	484	389	4,839	442
Belleville	122,381	176	48	224	25	11	342	130
Joliet	411,080	313	171	384	54	319	1,055	113
Peoria	240,848	252	111	363	36	16	632	169
Rockford	257,342	174	91	265	69	15	560	108
Springfield	180,094	184	107	291	—	31	940	144
Michigan	2,261,571	1,309	611	1,930	286	130	4,643	806
*Detroit	1,466,043	607	413	1,010	120	106	2,101	331
Gaylord	80,106	59	21	80	3	4	130	90
Grand Rapids	135,574	157	42	199	16	3	601	91
Kalamazoo	90,401	59	31	90	19	8	222	47
Lansing	219,309	157	56	213	21	16	744	85
Marquette	86,963	123	23	146	1	—	126	88
Saginaw	187,020	147	26	173	36	3	188	105
Wisconsin	1,600,264	1,486	759	2,245	163	279	4,675	871
*Milwaukee	750,170	628	478	1,106	105	154	2,507	290
Green Bay	347,277	285	187	472	60	56	1,113	211
La Crosse	221,965	261	33	294	—	16	553	167
Madison	223,302	213	39	252	—	13	624	138
Superior	81,532	99	22	121	—	3	229	67
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	785,835	966	417	1,383	198	387	3,869	663
Kentucky	361,625	321	152	473	74	138	2,780	280
*Louisville	208,338	236	105	341	74	130	1,624	131

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Kentucky								
Covington	105,500	188	24	212	—	17	782	88
Owensboro	51,819	77	23	100	—	11	284	71
Tennessee	126,188	145	59	204	73	74	334	123
Memphis	50,597	69	24	93	34	54	161	44
Nashville	75,591	76	35	111	39	20	173	79
Alabama	117,946	153	129	282	33	27	459	135
*Mobile	61,788	87	67	154	14	23	276	76
Birmingham	56,158	66	62	128	19	4	183	59
Mississippi	95,276	147	77	224	18	65	376	117
Biloxi	53,700	68	33	101	6	46	91	44
Jackson	41,576	79	44	123	12	19	285	73
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,424,307	4,003	1,937	5,940	461	715	15,898	2,764
Minnesota	1,057,908	992	440	1,432	102	188	4,173	697
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	577,923	408	194	602	76	83	1,829	219
Crookston	42,600	51	22	73	—	1	303	46
Duluth	90,213	94	32	126	9	1	320	79
New Ulm	71,977	106	5	111	2	—	159	89
St. Cloud	153,844	160	170	330	15	70	849	136
Winona	121,351	173	17	190	—	33	713	128
Iowa	556,195	858	125	983	91	56	2,264	536
*Dubuque	245,366	348	80	428	36	35	1,352	196
Davenport	110,900	190	20	210	18	19	423	117
Des Moines	88,348	120	10	130	18	1	202	83
Sioux City	111,581	200	15	215	19	1	287	140
Missouri	817,019	948	772	1,720	158	360	4,452	586
*St. Louis	535,230	566	511	1,077	55	217	3,426	309
Jefferson City	86,536	134	19	153	44	12	168	94
Kansas City-St. Joseph	147,638	166	167	333	59	56	650	100
Springfield- Cape Girardeau	47,615	82	75	157	—	75	208	83
North Dakota	178,263	215	99	314	27	24	486	184
Bismarck	79,032	75	63	138	11	20	167	73
Fargo	99,231	140	36	176	16	4	319	111
South Dakota	135,623	174	110	284	11	20	690	204
Rapid City	35,824	40	46	86	11	—	127	82
Sioux Falls	99,799	134	64	198	—	20	563	122
Nebraska	331,953	421	214	635	72	39	948	275
*Omaha	209,264	215	188	403	72	25	680	139
Grand Island	52,393	87	2	89	—	—	125	50
Lincoln	70,296	119	24	143	—	14	143	86
Kansas	347,346	395	177	572	—	28	2,077	360
*Kansas City	147,045	125	103	228	—	25	1,071	122
Dodge City	39,354	59	11	70	—	—	177	46
Salina	61,049	79	35	114	—	2	354	98
Wichita	99,898	132	28	160	—	1	475	94
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,296,566	2,085	1,696	3,781	829	613	6,843	1,595
Arkansas, Little Rock	62,052	103	70	173	27	60	525	88
Louisiana	1,338,909	700	549	1,249	188	280	2,002	483
*New Orleans	529,127	242	315	557	80	205	1,202	139
Alexandria-Shreveport	83,283	115	40	155	3	10	208	83
Baton Rouge	183,625	87	78	165	21	18	183	70
Houma-Thibodaux	127,682	52	11	63	28	10	65	38
Lafayette	325,088	162	74	236	40	33	296	120
Lake Charles	90,104	42	31	73	18	4	48	35
Oklahoma	136,961	173	71	244	35	24	473	126
*Oklahoma City	81,698	111	30	141	16	14	242	71
Tulsa	55,263	62	41	103	19	10	231	55
Texas	2,758,644	1,109	1,006	2,115	579	249	3,843	898
*San Antonio	487,477	159	220	379	105	121	1,273	133
Amarillo	84,372	70	28	98	50	2	152	66
Austin	135,120	94	57	151	6	35	160	84

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Texas								
Beaumont	93,000	53	31	84	6	—	117	43
Brownsville	409,373	49	76	125	23	11	170	61
Corpus Christi	314,812	88	87	175	18	22	356	77
Dallas	190,639	113	94	207	112	3	300	64
El Paso	179,580	100	40	140	35	14	300	50
Fort Worth	90,340	68	61	129	23	14	153	81
Galveston-Houston	502,346	208	247	455	135	26	633	140
Lubbock	No separate statistics available.							
San Angelo	75,420	56	29	85	63	—	55	53
Victoria	97,176	53	17	70	3	1	174	47
MOUNTAIN	1,921,523	1,213	820	2,033	377	257	3,039	848
Montana	131,117	205	45	250	8	12	253	136
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	85	30	115	1	6	173	74
Helena	65,025	120	15	135	7	6	80	62
Idaho, Boise	76,443	91	25	116	18	4	198	71
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	60,000	59	9	68	3	5	76	39
Colorado	439,574	301	264	565	82	59	1,107	193
*Denver	328,507	205	212	417	77	43	906	134
Pueblo	111,067	96	52	148	5	16	201	59
New Mexico	461,812	239	183	422	91	109	722	188
*Santa Fe	300,677	148	103	251	60	86	465	87
Gallup+	43,320	54	46	100	11	20	183	58
Las Cruces	117,815	37	34	71	20	3	74	43
Arizona	546,820	208	186	394	143	40	439	135
Phoenix	273,267	116	118	234	73	29	285	78
Tucson	273,553	92	68	160	70	11	154	57
Utah, Salt Lake City	61,757	58	60	118	31	18	121	43
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	52	48	100	1	10	123	43
PACIFIC	6,410,758	2,966	2,702	5,668	520	830	9,673	1,544
Washington	423,417	381	334	715	115	45	1,296	228
*Seattle	287,367	225	210	435	88	38	793	130
Spokane	78,150	96	111	207	25	7	444	58
Yakima	57,900	60	13	73	2	—	59	40
Oregon	328,156	233	249	482	5	75	895	155
*Portland	300,857	187	240	427	4	74	810	126
Baker	27,299	46	9	55	1	1	85	29
California	5,399,937	2,261	1,969	4,230	347	642	7,027	1,041
*Los Angeles	2,370,000	612	685	1,297	129	161	2,866	283
*San Francisco	365,702	304	322	626	15	59	1,038	104
Fresno	320,000	124	58	182	2	12	190	86
Monterey	130,000	85	45	130	—	28	181	43
Oakland	403,473	156	242	398	47	165	610	87
Orange	408,200	130	86	216	29	15	450	51
Sacramento	357,350	187	76	263	17	51	310	93
San Bernardino	281,302	192	85	277	30	16	201	86
San Diego	333,857	227	92	319	47	25	492	90
San Jose	307,338	113	224	337	20	60	504	47
Santa Rosa	95,402	83	22	105	2	43	111	40
Stockton	127,187	48	32	80	9	7	74	31
Alaska	44,240	41	62	103	44	14	100	56
*Anchorage	23,737	21	19	40	10	7	40	18
Fairbanks	14,775	6	41	47	27	7	42	29
Juneau	5,728	14	2	16	7	—	18	9
Hawaii, Honolulu	215,000	50	88	138	9	54	355	64
EASTERN RITES	564,844	556	115	671	31	13	453	510
*Philadelphia	167,612	112	13	125	1	—	203	111
St. Nicholas	19,121	38	7	45	3	—	10	32
Stamford	46,000	58	20	78	2	3	49	48
*Pittsburgh	152,100	85	10	95	—	5	136	87
Parma	24,650	68	12	80	1	—	25	41

Section, State Diocese	Catholics	Dioc. Priests	Rel. Priests	Total Priests	Perm. Deacons	Bros.	Sisters	Parishes
Eastern Rites								
Passaic	98,958	95	22	117	5	1	25	90
Van Nuys	5,290	15	2	17	5	—	2	14
St. Maron	30,580	66	1	67	—	—	—	30
Newton	22,907	39	28	67	14	4	3	27
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)		No separate statistics available						
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)		No separate statistics available						
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)		No separate statistics available						
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	2,125,000	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1983	52,088,744	35,356	22,514	57,870	6,066	7,658	120,699	19,839
Totals 1982	51,207,579	35,513	22,572	58,085	5,471	7,880	121,370	19,883
Totals 1973	48,460,427	36,223	20,746	56,969	—	9,201	143,054	18,304

Dioceses with Interstate Lines

Diocesan lines usually fall within a single state and in some cases include a whole state.

The following dioceses, with their statistics as reported in tables throughout the Almanac, are exceptions.

Norwich, Conn., includes Fisher's Island, N.Y.

Wilmington, Del., includes all of Delaware and nine counties of Maryland.

Baltimore, includes all of Maryland except nine counties under the jurisdiction of Wilmington and five under Washington.

Washington, D.C., includes five counties of Maryland.

Gallup, N.M., has jurisdiction over several counties of Arizona.

Cheyenne, Wyo., includes all of Yellowstone National Park.

PERCENTAGE OF CATHOLICS IN U.S. POPULATION

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1983;* figures are as of Jan. 1, 1983. Total general population figures at the end of the table are U.S. Census Bureau estimates for Jan. 1 of the respective years. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
NEW ENGLAND	5,672,727	11,500,987	49.32
Maine, Portland	331,537	1,025,030	32.34
New Hampshire			
Manchester	294,384	920,610	31.98
Vermont, Burlington	148,713	517,030	28.76
Massachusetts	2,949,377	4,977,383	59.25
*Boston	1,925,042	3,012,090	63.90
Fall River	340,000	530,000	64.15
Springfield	351,585	790,725	44.47
Worcester	332,750	643,968	51.67
Rhode Island, Providence	623,684	947,154	65.84
Connecticut	1,325,022	3,113,810	42.56
*Hartford	790,795	1,725,892	45.82
Bridgeport	334,366	812,000	41.18
Norwich+	199,861	575,918	34.70
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	13,326,271	37,154,968	35.87
New York	6,674,424	17,975,064	37.13
*New York	1,839,000	5,124,853	35.89
Albany	408,648	1,472,684	27.75
Brooklyn	1,380,957	4,122,261	33.50
Buffalo	811,956	1,636,300	49.62
Ogdensburg	169,534	395,873	42.83
Rochester	376,475	1,419,843	26.52
Rockville Centre	1,287,860	2,595,597	49.62
Syracuse	400,000	1,207,653	33.12
New Jersey	2,969,795	7,364,858	40.32
*Newark	1,368,400	2,757,567	49.62
New Jersey			
Camden	354,256	1,145,494	30.93
Metuchen	409,398	970,812	42.17
Paterson	359,829	971,370	37.04
Trenton	447,918	1,519,616	31.45
Pennsylvania	3,682,052	11,815,045	31.16
*Philadelphia	1,350,095	3,642,506	37.11
Allentown	262,714	1,027,302	25.57
Altoona-Johnstown	149,093	654,338	22.79
Erie	234,791	802,564	29.31
Greensburg	223,084	718,242	31.06
Harrisburg	193,710	1,723,961	11.24
Pittsburgh	911,421	2,165,361	42.09
Scranton	348,234	970,771	35.87
SOUTH ATLANTIC	3,251,143	37,694,825	8.62
Delaware, Wilmington+	125,369	890,008	14.08
Maryland, *Baltimore	431,883	2,508,418	17.21
District of Columbia			
*Washington+	383,517	2,008,200	18.75
Virginia	307,895	5,643,617	5.45
Arlington	188,000	1,472,000	12.77
Richmond	119,895	4,171,617	2.87
West Virginia			
Wheeling-Charleston	106,502	1,949,644	5.46
North Carolina	110,217	5,907,054	1.86
Charlotte	59,537	3,101,207	1.92
Raleigh	50,680	2,765,847	1.83
South Carolina			
Charleston	67,138	3,167,000	2.12

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Georgia	177,793	5,589,833	3.18
*Atlanta	117,562	3,675,283	3.20
Savannah	56,231	1,924,550	2.92
Florida	1,535,019	9,970,451	15.40
*Miami	896,702	3,450,041	25.99
Orlando	196,000	2,173,000	9.02
Pensacola-Tallahassee	45,408	882,237	5.15
St. Augustine	73,402	1,088,000	6.75
St. Petersburg	323,447	2,386,573	13.55
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	10,398,578	41,689,997	24.94
Ohio	2,246,743	10,844,186	20.72
*Cincinnati	489,000	2,770,516	17.65
Cleveland	865,190	2,841,702	30.45
Columbus	199,058	1,940,333	10.26
Steubenville	53,913	541,093	9.96
Toledo	347,724	1,486,614	23.40
Youngstown	291,858	1,263,816	23.09
Indiana	710,290	5,476,673	12.97
*Indianapolis	201,353	2,127,915	9.46
Evansville	89,973	466,821	19.27
Ft. Wayne-S. Bend	137,387	1,044,002	13.15
Gary	194,657	772,225	25.21
Lafayette	86,920	1,065,100	8.16
Illinois	3,571,708	11,418,485	31.28
*Chicago	2,365,843	5,693,548	41.56
Belleville	122,381	861,986	14.20
Joliet	411,000	1,200,000	34.25
Peoria	245,840	1,501,917	16.37
Rockford	237,542	1,027,342	23.12
Springfield	180,094	1,133,678	15.88
Michigan	2,261,571	9,151,920	24.71
*Detroit	1,446,043	4,362,312	33.15
Gaylord	89,596	391,840	22.87
Grand Rapids	155,574	906,483	17.16
Kalamazoo	96,461	863,911	11.17
Lansing	219,309	1,593,986	13.76
Marquette	86,968	320,028	27.18
Saginaw	167,620	713,420	23.50
Wisconsin	1,600,266	4,718,735	33.91
*Milwaukee	706,170	2,029,553	34.79
Green Bay	347,277	736,053	47.18
La Crosse	231,965	751,203	30.88
Madison	223,302	893,208	25.00
Superior	91,552	308,738	29.65
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	703,835	14,858,170	4.73
Kentucky	365,625	3,977,000	9.19
*Louisville	208,386	1,301,026	16.01
Covington	105,500	1,591,000	6.63
Owensboro	51,819	765,045	6.77
Tennessee	126,188	4,778,469	2.64
Memphis	50,507	1,500,000	3.37
Nashville	75,581	3,278,469	2.31
Alabama	117,946	3,872,670	3.05
*Mobile	61,788	1,422,835	4.34
Birmingham	56,158	2,440,835	2.30
Mississippi	95,276	2,541,302	3.75
Biloxi	53,700	631,302	8.51
Jackson	41,576	1,910,000	2.18
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	3,424,387	17,080,518	20.05
Minnesota	1,057,908	4,072,371	25.98
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	577,923	2,173,572	26.59
Crookston	42,600	239,045	17.82
Duluth	90,213	425,987	21.18
New Ulm	71,977	291,014	24.73
St. Cloud	153,044	409,791	37.34
Winona	121,351	532,983	22.77
Iowa	594,135	2,909,828	20.41
*Dubuque	245,308	995,648	24.64
Davenport	110,980	733,501	15.13
Des Moines	88,340	667,725	13.23
Sioux City	111,581	512,961	21.75
Missouri	817,019	4,907,400	16.65
*St. Louis	535,220	1,919,042	27.89
Jefferson City	86,536	730,503	11.84
Kansas City-St. Joseph	147,628	1,260,051	11.72
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	47,615	997,724	4.77
North Dakota	178,263	652,633	27.31
Bismarck	79,032	269,310	29.35
Fargo	99,231	383,323	25.89
South Dakota	135,623	663,208	20.45
Rapid City	35,824	178,208	20.10
Sioux Falls	99,799	485,000	20.58
Nebraska	331,863	1,492,025	22.24
*Omaha	209,264	750,582	27.88
Grand Island	52,300	230,000	22.73
Lincoln	70,298	511,643	13.74
Kansas	347,346	2,382,228	14.58
*Kansas City	147,045	952,000	15.45
Dodge City	39,394	221,575	17.78
Salina	61,049	348,953	17.49
Wichita	99,868	859,710	11.62
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	4,296,566	23,776,682	18.07
Arkansas, Little Rock	62,052	2,284,037	2.72
Louisiana	1,338,969	4,085,617	32.77
*New Orleans	529,127	1,326,512	39.89
Alexandria-Shreveport	82,283	1,083,132	7.60
Baton Rouge	183,625	717,856	25.58
Houma-Thibodaux	127,682	201,222	63.45
Lafayette	325,088	530,081	61.33
Lake Charles	90,104	226,845	39.72
Oklahoma	138,961	2,967,151	4.68
*Oklahoma City	81,688	1,670,581	4.89
Tulsa	55,283	1,256,000	4.40
Texas	2,758,646	14,479,877	19.05
*San Antonio	487,477	1,365,384	35.70
Amarillo	84,372	733,440	11.50
Austin	135,120	1,289,794	10.48
Beaumont	93,000	675,000	13.77
Brownsville	409,373	524,007	78.12
Corpus Christi	314,812	380,300	82.79
Dallas	180,620	2,690,000	6.71
El Paso	179,560	598,514	30.00
Fort Worth	90,349	1,481,228	6.09
Galveston-Houston	592,346	3,331,817	17.78

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Texas			
Lubbock	No separate statistics available.		
San Angelo	75,420	656,440	11.49
Victoria	97,176	223,100	43.56
MOUNTAIN	1,921,523	11,600,667	16.56
Montana	131,117	755,465	17.36
Great Falls-Billings	66,092	351,858	18.78
Helena	65,025	403,607	16.11
Idaho, Boise	76,443	959,000	7.97
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	60,000	420,000	14.29
Colorado	439,574	2,887,151	15.23
*Denver	328,507	2,414,825	13.60
Pueblo	111,067	472,326	23.51
New Mexico	461,812	1,518,226	30.42
*Santa Fe	300,677	800,000	37.58
Gallup+	43,320	355,340	12.19
Las Cruces	117,815	362,886	32.47
Arizona	546,820	2,650,100	20.63
Phoenix	273,267	1,759,100	15.53
Tucson	273,553	891,000	30.70
Utah, Salt Lake City	61,757	1,520,000	4.06
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	144,000	890,725	16.17
PACIFIC	6,410,750	32,385,737	19.79
Washington	423,417	4,060,161	10.43
*Seattle	287,367	3,091,138	9.30
Spokane	78,150	574,023	13.61
Yakima	57,900	395,000	14.66

Section, State Diocese	Catholic Pop.	Total Pop.	Cath. Pct.
Oregon	328,156	2,630,441	12.48
*Portland	300,857	2,276,341	13.22
Baker	27,299	354,100	7.71
California	5,399,937	24,239,150	22.28
*Los Angeles	2,370,000	8,548,900	27.72
*San Francisco	365,762	1,488,871	24.57
Fresno	320,000	1,463,878	21.86
Monterey	130,000	650,000	20.00
Oakland	403,473	1,786,204	22.59
Orange	408,200	1,993,831	20.47
Sacramento	257,350	2,085,300	12.34
San Bernardino	281,302	1,558,939	18.04
San Diego	333,857	2,021,735	16.51
San Jose	307,338	1,295,071	23.73
Santa Rosa	95,468	628,371	15.19
Stockton	127,187	718,050	17.71
Alaska	44,240	455,985	9.70
*Anchorage	23,737	275,000	8.63
Fairbanks	14,775	125,000	11.82
Juneau	5,728	55,985	10.23
Hawaii, Honolulu	215,000	1,000,000	21.5
EASTERN RITES	564,844	—	—
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	2,125,000	—	—
TOTALS 1983	52,088,744	233,267,000	22.33
Totals 1982	51,207,579	231,009,000	22.17
Totals 1973	48,460,427	209,712,000	23.11

INFANT BAPTISMS AND CONVERTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1983;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1983. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk; for dioceses marked +, see Dioceses with Interstate Lines.)

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
NEW ENGLAND	82,584	3,384
Maine, Portland	4,548	453
New Hampshire, Manchester	4,838	263
Vermont, Burlington	2,512	248
Massachusetts	43,689	1,383
*Boston	27,518	802
Fall River	5,707	118
Springfield	5,334	252
Worcester	5,130	211
Rhode Island, Providence	7,529	310
Connecticut	19,468	727
*Hartford	11,566	379
Bridgeport	4,765	142
Norwich+	3,137	206
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	212,363	11,450
New York	110,318	4,472
*New York	31,632	1,418
Albany	6,663	—
Brooklyn	25,119	699
Buffalo	10,161	598
Ogdensburg	3,104	279
Rochester	6,945	615
Rockville Centre	19,332	304

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
New York		
Syracuse	7,362	559
New Jersey	45,217	1,632
*Newark	17,340	435
Camden	6,837	410
Metuchen	5,646	180
Paterson	6,610	229
Trenton	8,784	378
Pennsylvania	56,828	5,346
*Philadelphia	20,754	1,843
Allentown	4,184	178
Altoona-Johnstown	2,568	322
Erie	4,005	553
Greensburg	3,287	404
Harrisburg	4,126	770
Pittsburgh	12,298	910
Scranton	5,606	366
SOUTH ATLANTIC	61,238	9,751
Delaware, Wilmington+	2,679	300
Maryland, *Baltimore	8,455	1,344
District of Columbia, *Washington+	7,269	1,041
Virginia	6,893	1,200
Arlington	3,977	472
Richmond	2,916	728
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1,925	683

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
North Carolina	2,359	611
Charlotte	1,176	385
Raleigh	1,183	226
South Carolina, Charleston	1,567	488
Georgia	3,593	1,178
*Atlanta	2,370	622
Savannah	1,223	556
Florida	26,498	2,908
*Miami	15,551	995
Orlando	3,823	621
Pensacola-Tallahassee	1,151	279
St. Augustine	1,505	300
St. Petersburg	4,468	711
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	174,533	24,065
Ohio	38,673	6,988
*Cincinnati	9,789	1,589
Cleveland	12,748	2,309
Columbus	4,068	1,219
Steubenville	1,249	290
Toledo	6,227	909
Youngstown	4,592	672
Indiana	14,209	3,209
*Indianapolis	4,499	1,278
Evansville	1,954	483
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	2,852	519
Gary	3,261	453
Lafayette	1,643	476
Illinois	60,208	6,270
*Chicago	35,921	2,692
Belleville	2,260	618
Joliet	8,354	479
Peoria	4,902	1,111
Rockford	5,198	556
Springfield	3,573	814
Michigan	33,471	5,125
*Detroit	17,697	2,027
Gaylord	1,574	261
Grand Rapids	3,332	725
Kalamazoo	1,771	369
Lansing	4,536	1,034
Marquette	1,663	188
Saginaw	2,898	521
Wisconsin	27,972	2,473
*Milwaukee	12,529	906
Green Bay	5,266	372
La Crosse	4,551	563
Madison	3,556	421
Superior	2,070	211
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	15,434	4,121
Kentucky	7,686	1,376
*Louisville	4,111	659
Covington	2,289	443
Owensboro	1,286	274
Tennessee	3,542	1,367
Memphis	2,000	892
Nashville	1,542	475
Alabama	2,145	761
*Mobile	1,211	376
Birmingham	934	385
Mississippi	2,061	617
Biloxi	1,180	241
Jackson	881	376
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	74,527	11,874
Minnesota	23,381	1,990
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	12,227	1,066
Crookston	1,066	133
Duluth	1,872	226
New Ulm	1,715	167
St. Cloud	3,570	213
Winona	2,831	185
Iowa	11,607	2,267
*Dubuque	4,741	757
Davenport	2,498	636
Des Moines	1,865	541
Sioux City	2,503	333
Missouri	15,286	3,393
*St. Louis	9,814	1,795
Jefferson City	1,679	310
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2,803	867
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	990	421
North Dakota	4,344	260
Bismarck	2,043	143
Fargo	2,301	117
South Dakota	3,213	794
Rapid City	1,110	327
Sioux Falls	2,103	467
Nebraska	7,978	1,394
*Omaha	4,896	705
Grand Island	1,290	330
Lincoln	1,792	359
Kansas	8,628	1,776
*Kansas City	3,280	659
Dodge City	1,034	152
Salina	1,571	299
Wichita	2,743	666
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	111,582	8,498
Arkansas, Little Rock	1,374	428
Louisiana	29,079	2,363
*New Orleans	10,283	797
Alexandria-Shreveport	2,055	460
Baton Rouge	4,091	462
Houma-Thibodaux	2,755	86
Lafayette	7,790	285
Lake Charles	2,105	273
Oklahoma	3,507	1,042
*Oklahoma City	2,380	590
Tulsa	1,127	452
Texas	77,622	4,665
*San Antonio	14,533	421
Amarillo	4,025	195
Austin	3,583	380
Beaumont	2,092	261
Brownsville	8,845	125
Corpus Christi	6,515	122
Dallas	6,614	1,027
El Paso	6,859	88
Fort Worth	3,580	474
Galveston-Houston	15,316	1,279

Section, State Diocese	Infant Baptisms	Converts
Texas		
Lubbock	No separate statistics available.	
San Angelo	3,277	147
Victoria	2,383	146
MOUNTAIN	**49,574**	**4,899**
Montana	3,297	641
Great Falls-Billings	1,847	274
Helena	1,450	367
Idaho, Boise	2,174	551
Wyoming, Cheyenne+	1,665	310
Colorado	12,563	1,184
*Denver	9,827	960
Pueblo	2,736	224
New Mexico	11,561	813
*Santa Fe	7,126	430
Gallup+	1,390	258
Las Cruces	3,045	125
Arizona	13,958	552
Phoenix	8,093	521
Tucson	5,865	31
Utah, Salt Lake City	1,725	337
Nevada, Reno-Las Vegas	2,631	511
PACIFIC	**161,808**	**13,658**
Washington	9,407	2,337
*Seattle	5,917	1,519
Spokane	1,789	660
Yakima	1,701	158
Oregon	4,634	1,107
*Portland	3,858	937
Baker	776	170
California	141,655	9,607
*Los Angeles	65,415	2,297
*San Francisco	6,159	1,539
Fresno	12,303	538
Monterey	4,256	306
Oakland	7,152	714
Orange	10,319	807
Sacramento	6,650	713
San Bernardino	6,842	807
San Diego	8,713	873
San Jose	7,806	374
Santa Rosa	2,252	235
Stockton	3,780	271
Alaska	1,302	224
*Anchorage	708	155
Fairbanks	433	32
Juneau	161	37
Hawaii, Honolulu	4,810	383
EASTERN RITES	**4,214**	**321**
*Philadelphia	826	22
St. Nicholas	307	10
Stamford	348	15
*Pittsburgh	637	53
Parma	441	70
Passaic	622	42
Van Nuys	71	17
St. Maron	565	37
Newton	397	55
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.	
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.	
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.	
MILITARY ORDINARIATE	**17,192**	**2,230**
TOTALS 1983	**965,049**	**94,251**
Totals 1982	**982,586**	**92,861**
Totals 1973	**975,071**	**73,925**

STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE CHURCH IN THE U.S.

(Principal source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1983*. Comparisons are with figures reported in the previous edition.)

Catholic Population: 52,088,744; increase, 881,165. Percent of total population: 1983 — 22.3; 1982 — 22.1.

Jurisdictions: 33 archdioceses, 144 dioceses (including Guam), 3 apostolic exarchates; the military vicariate

Cardinals: 10 (5 head archiepiscopal sees, 1 is a Roman Curia official, 4 are retired). As of Aug. 25, 1983.

Archbishops: 54. Residential, in U.S., 32 (includes 5 cardinals); coadjutor, 1; retired, 16 (includes 4 cardinals); serving outside U.S., 5. As of Aug. 25, 1983.

Bishops: 380. Residential, in U.S., 135; coadjutor, 1; exarchs, 3; auxiliaries, 110; retired, 89; serving outside U.S., 42. As of Aug. 25, 1983.

Abbots: 89.

Priests: 57,870; decrease, 215. Diocesan or secular priests, 35,356 (decrease, 157); religious order priests, 22,514 (decrease, 58).

Permanent Deacons: 6,066; increase, 595.

Brothers: 7,658; decrease, 222.

Sisters: 120,699; decrease, 671.

Seminarians: 12,054; increase, 409. Diocesan seminarians, 8,046 (increase, 421); religious order seminarians, 4,008 (decrease, 12).

Infant Baptisms: 965,049; decrease, 17,537.

Converts: 94,251; increase, 1,390.

Marriages: 347,445; decrease, 5,930.

Deaths: 414,460; decrease, 10,781.

Parishes: 19,039; increase, 136.

Seminaries, Diocesan: 86 (no change).

Religious Seminaries, Novitiates, Scholasticates: 234; increase, 17.

Colleges and Universities: 238; students, 544,136.

High Schools: 1,470 (no change). Students, 814,068; decrease, 19,834.

Elementary Schools: 7,969; decrease, 110. Students, 2,268,453; decrease, 65,016.

Teachers: 168,382; decrease, 4,910. Priests, 4,718 (decrease, 393); scholastics, 162 (increase, 2); brothers, 2,884 (decrease, 5); sisters, 33,310 (decrease, 2,756); lay teachers, 127,308 (decrease, 1,706).

Public School Students in Religious Instruction

Programs: 4,205,311; decrease, 95,183. High school students, 986,707 (increase, 9,609); elementary school students, 3,218,606 (decrease, 104,792).

Catholic Hospitals: 729; increase, 19. Patients treated, 38,295,193; increase 1,116,620.

Nurses' Schools: 125; increase, 4. Student Nurses, 21,316; increase, 1,289.

Homes for Aged: 579; increase, 19. Residents, 72,707; increase, 1,846.

Orphanages: 191; children, 10,422. Children in Foster Homes, 15,952.

CATHEDRALS IN THE UNITED STATES

A cathedral is the principal church in a diocese, the one in which the bishop has his seat (*cathedra*). He is the actual rector, although many functions of the church, which usually serves a parish, are the responsibility of a priest serving as the administrator. Because of the dignity of a cathedral, the dates of its dedication and its patronal feast are observed throughout a diocese.

The pope's cathedral, the Basilica of St. John Lateran, is the highest ranking church in the world.

(Archdioceses are indicated by asterisk.)

Albany, N.Y.: Immaculate Conception.
Alexandria-Shreveport, La.: St. Francis Xavier. (Alexandria); St. John Berchmans (Shreveport Co-Cathedral).
Allentown, Pa.: St. Catherine of Siena.
Altoona-Johnstown, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament (Altoona); St. John Gualbert (Johnstown Co-Cathedral).
Amarillo, Tex.: St. Laurence.
Anchorage,* Alaska: Holy Family.
Arlington, Va: St. Thomas More.
Atlanta,* Ga.: Christ the King.
Austin, Tex.: St. Mary (Immaculate Conception).
Baker, Ore.: St. Francis de Sales.
Baltimore,* Md.: Mary Our Queen; Basilica of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary (Co-Cathedral).
Baton Rouge, La.: St. Joseph.
Beaumont, Tex.: St. Anthony (of Padua).
Belleville, Ill.: St. Peter.
Biloxi, Miss.: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Birmingham, Ala.: St. Paul.
Bismarck, N.D.: Holy Spirit.
Boise, Ida.: St. John the Evangelist.
Boston,* Mass.: Holy Cross.
Bridgeport, Conn.: St. Augustine.
Brooklyn, N.Y.: St. James (Minor Basilica).
Brownsville, Tex.: Immaculate Conception.
Buffalo, N.Y.: St. Joseph.
Burlington, Vt.: Immaculate Conception.
Camden, N.J.: Immaculate Conception.
Charleston, S.C.: St. John the Baptist.
Charlotte, N.C.: St. Patrick.
Cheyenne, Wyo.: St. Mary.
Chicago,* Ill.: Holy Name (of Jesus).
Cincinnati,* Ohio: St. Peter in Chains.
Cleveland, Ohio: St. John the Evangelist.
Columbus, Ohio: St. Joseph.
Corpus Christi, Tex.: Corpus Christi.
Covington, Ky.: Basilica of the Assumption.
Crookston, Minn.: Immaculate Conception.
Dallas, Tex.: Cathedral-Santuario de Guadalupe.
Davenport, Ia.: Sacred Heart.
Denver,* Colo.: Immaculate Conception (Minor Basilica).
Des Moines, Ia.: St. Ambrose.
Detroit,* Mich.: Blessed Sacrament.
Dodge City, Kans.: Sacred Heart.
Dubuque,* Ia.: St. Raphael.
Duluth, Minn.: Holy Rosary.
El Paso, Tex.: St. Patrick.
Erie, Pa.: St. Peter.
Evansville, Ind.: Most Holy Trinity (Pro-Cathedral).
Fairbanks, Alaska: Sacred Heart.
Fall River, Mass.: St. Mary of the Assumption.
Fargo, N.D.: St. Mary.
Fort Wayne-S. Bend, Ind.: Immaculate Conception (Fort Wayne); St. Matthew (South Bend Co-Cathedral).
Fort Worth, Tex.: St. Patrick.
Fresno, Calif.: St. John the Baptist.
Gallup, N.M.: Sacred Heart.
Galveston-Houston, Tex.: St. Mary (Minor Basilica, Galveston); Sacred Heart (Houston Co-Cathedral).
Gary, Ind.: Holy Angels.
Gaylord, Mich.: St. Mary, Our Lady of Mt. Carmel.
Grand Island, Nebr.: Nativity of Blessed Virgin Mary.
Grand Rapids, Mich.: St. Andrew.
Great Falls-Billings, Mont.: St. Ann (Great Falls); St. Patrick (Billings Co-Cathedral).
Green Bay, Wis.: St. Francis Xavier.
Greensburg, Pa.: Blessed Sacrament.
Harrisburg, Pa.: St. Patrick.
Hartford,* Conn.: St. Joseph.
Helena, Mont.: St. Helena.
Honolulu, Hawaii: Our Lady of Peace.
Houma-Thibodaux, La.: St. Francis de Sales (Houma); St. Joseph (Thibodaux Co-Cathedral).
Indianapolis,* Ind.: Sts. Peter and Paul.
Jackson, Miss.: St. Peter.
Jefferson City, Mo.: St. Joseph.
Joliet, Ill.: St. Raymond Nonnatus.
Juneau, Alaska: Nativity of the Blessed Virgin Mary.
Kalamazoo, Mich.: St. Augustine.
Kansas City,* Kans.: St. Peter the Apostle.
Kansas City-St. Joseph, Mo.: Immaculate Conception (Kansas City); St. Joseph (St. Joseph Co-Cathedral).
La Crosse, Wis.: St. Joseph.
Lafayette, Ind.: St. Mary.
Lafayette, La.: St. John the Evangelist.
Lake Charles, La.: Immaculate Conception.
Lansing, Mich.: St. Mary.
Las Cruces, N. Mex.: Immaculate Heart of Mary.
Lincoln, Nebr.: Cathedral of the Risen Christ.
Little Rock, Ark.: St. Andrew.
Los Angeles,* Calif.: St. Vibiana.
Louisville,* Ky.: Assumption.

Province of St. Joseph, P.O. Box 186, Esopus, N.Y. 12429.

Poughkeepsie Province, 38 N. Clinton St., Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601.

Mercy, Brothers of, F.M.M.: Founded 1856, in Germany. General motherhouse, Montabaur, Germany. American headquarters, 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence, N.Y. 14031. Hospital work.

Mercy, Brothers of Our Lady of, C.F.M.M.: Founded 1844, in The Netherlands by Abp. J. Zwijsen. Generalate, Tilburg, The Netherlands; U.S. region, 2336 South "C" St., Oxnard, Calif. 93030.

Patrician Brothers (Brothers of St. Patrick), F.S.P.: Founded 1808, in Ireland, by Bishop Daniel Delaney; U.S. novitiate, 7820 Bolsa Ave., Midway City, Calif. 92655. Educational work.

Pius X, Brothers of St.: Founded 1952, at La Crosse, Wis., by Bishop John P. Treacy. Motherhouse, 3710 East Ave. S., La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Education.

Presentation Brothers of Mary, F.P.M.: Founded 1802, at Waterford, Ireland, by Edmund Ignatius Rice. General motherhouse, Cork, Ireland. U.S. foundation (Canadian Province), 368 S. Ellsworth, Marshall, Mo. 65340.

Rosary, Brothers of the Holy, F.S.R.: Founded 1956, in U.S., Motherhouse and novitiate, 1725 S. McCarran Blvd., Reno, Nev. 89502.

Sacred Heart, Brothers of the, S.C.: Founded 1821, in France, by Rev. Andre Coindre. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy, Educational work.

New Orleans Province (1847), P.O. Box 89, Bay St. Louis, Miss. 39520.

New England Province (1945), Rt. 98, R.R. 1, Pascoag, R.I. 02859.

New York Province (1960), P.O. Box 68, Belvidere, N.J. 07823.

MEMBERSHIP OF RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF MEN

(Principal source: *Annuario Pontificio*. Statistics as of Jan. 1, 1982, unless indicated otherwise.)

Listed below are world membership statistics of institutes of men of pontifical right with 500 or more members; the number of priests is in parentheses. Also listed are institutes with less than 500 members with houses in the United States.

Jesuits (19,671)	26,778
Franciscans (Friars Minor) (14,028)	20,666
Salesians (11,029)	16,893
Franciscans (Capuchins) (8,500)	11,830
Brothers of Christian Schools	10,011
Benedictines (6,046)	9,614
Dominicans (5,439)	7,062
Marist Brothers	6,825
Redemptorists (4,932)	6,596
Oblates of Mary Immaculate (4,513)	5,837
Society of the Divine Word (3,275)	5,311
Franciscans (Conventuals) (2,675)	4,038
Vincentians (3,587)	4,014
Holy Spirit, Congregation (2,958)	3,723
Augustinians (2,593)	3,397
Discalced Carmelties (2,337)	3,297
Trappists (1,452)	3,084
Passionists (2,313)	3,023
White Fathers (2,567)	2,956
Claretians (1,952)	2,956
Christian Brothers	2,771
Priests of the Sacred Heart (1,902)	2,706
Missionaries of the Sacred Heart of Jesus (1,830)	2,497
Pallottines (1,473)	2,178
Holy Cross, Congregation (920)	2,093
Marianists (618)	2,051
Carmelites (Ancient Observance) (*1980*) (1,560)	1,989
Marists (1,594)	1,972
Brothers of the Sacred Heart (55)	1,894
Combonian Missionaries of the Heart of Jesus (1,271)	1,828
Hospitallers of St. John of God (118)	1,685
Piarists (1,341)	1,674
Brothers of Christian Instruction	1,562
Congregation of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (1,275)	1,539
Sacred Hearts, Congregation (Picpus) (1,192)	1,421
Carmelites of BVM (870)	1,397
Cistercians (Common Observance) (876)	1,373
Brothers of Christian Instruction of St. Gabriel (31)	1,366
Montfort Missionaries (1,037)	1,349
Society of African Missions (1,183)	1,347
Premonstratensians (1,034)	1,316
Augustinians (Recollects) (999)	1,270
Salvatorians (846)	1,248
Servants of Mary (931)	1,223
Assumptionists (1,007)	1,213
Society of St. Paul (524)	1,203
Blessed Sacrament, Congr. of (804)	1,159
Viatorians (449)	1,113
Little Workers of Divine Providence (747)	1,074
Missionaries of Holy Family (752)	1,047
Consolata Missionaries (833)	1,040
Ministers of Sick (667)	1,013
Mill Hill Missionaries (827)	963
Oblates of St. Francis de Sales (719)	958
Columbans (841)	899
Maryknollers (748)	886
LaSalette Missionaries (636)	879
Brothers of Charity	878
Xaverian Missionaries (645)	878
Franciscans (Third Order Regular) (605)	861
Canons Regular of St. Augustine (695)	844
Legionaries of Christ (155)	836
Mercedarians (530)	746
Scalabrinians (595)	744
Congregation of St. Joseph (566)	735
Pontifical Institute for Foreign Missions (601)	735
Missionaries of the Most Precious Blood (578)	729

Brothers of the Immaculate Conception (6)	657
Brothers of Our Lady of Mercy	620
Trinitarians (402)	603
Paris Foreign Mission Society (581)	583
Crosier Fathers and Brothers (431)	570
Sulpicians (529)	529
Missionaries of St. Francis de Sales of Annecy (329)	528
Eudists (443)	520
Servants of Charity (374)	500
Barnabites (383)	488
Brothers of Our Lady of Lourdes	458
Resurrection, Congregation of (337)	454
Xaverian Brothers	451
Mariannhill Missionaries (269)	451
Congr. of St. Basil (Canada) (414)	444
Oratorians (356)	441
Somascan Fathers (304)	434
St. Patrick's Mission Society (389)	432
Society of Christ (241)	428
Stigmatine Fathers and Brothers (344)	408
Order of St. Basil the Great (274)	408
Rosminians (304)	407
Carthusians (223)	397
Oblates of St. Joseph (260)	377
Marian Fathers and Brothers (222)	356
Missionaries of the Holy Spirit (219)	341
Bethlehem Missionaries (251)	317
Rogationists (186)	293
Paulists (243)	276
Order of St. Paul the First Hermit (135)	274
Little Brothers of Jesus (75)	270
Brothers of St. Patrick	216
Vocationist Fathers (169)	206
Missionary Servants of the Most Holy Trinity (149)	201
Josephite Fathers (S.S.J.) (174)	199
Atonement Friars (129)	199
Alexian Brothers (1)	192
Presentation Brothers	178
Sons of the Holy Family (122)	171
Josephites (C.J.) (119)	151
Theatines (105)	141
Bros. of Poor of St. Francis	138
Basilian Salvatorian Fathers *(1977)* (84)	121
Glenmary Missioners (74)	115
Brothers of Mercy	114
Society of St. Edmund (86)	105
Franciscan Bros. of Holy Cross (3)	83
Congr. of Sacerdotal Fraternity (42)	79
Camaldolese (29)	79
Servants of Holy Paraclete *(1980)* (31)	46
Clerics Regular Minor (Adorno Fathers) (34)	40
Mekhitarist Order of Vienna (20)	26

RELIGIOUS INSTITUTES OF WOMEN IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Catholic Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*.)

Africa, Missionary Sisters of Our Lady of (Sisters of Africa), S.A.: Founded 1869, at Algiers, Algeria, by Cardinal Lavigerie; in U.S., 1929. General motherhouse, Frascati, Italy; U.S. headquarters, 5335 16th St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20011. Medical, educational, catechetical and social work in Africa.

Agnes, Sisters of St., C.S.A.: Founded 1858, in U.S., by Caspar Rehrl. General motherhouse, 475 Gillett St., Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Education, health care, social services.

Ann, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1834, in Italy; in U.S., 1952. General motherhouse, Rome, Italy; U.S. headquarters, Mount St. Ann, Ebensburg, Pa. 15931.

Anne, Sisters of St., S.S.A.: Founded 1850, at Vaudreuil, Que., Canada; in U.S., 1866. General motherhouse, Lachine, Que., Canada; U.S. address, 720 Boston Post Rd., Marlboro, Mass. 01752. Retreat work, pastoral ministry, religious education.

Anthony, Missionary Servants of St., M.S.S.A.: Founded 1929, in U.S., by Rev. Peter Baque. General motherhouse, 100 Peter Baque Rd., San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Social work.

Apostolate, Sisters Auxiliaries of the, A.A.: Founded 1903, in Canada; in U.S., 1911. General motherhouse, 689 Maple Terr., Monongah, W. Va. 26554. Education, nursing.

Assumption, Little Sisters of the, L.S.A.: Founded 1865, in France; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. provincialate, 1195 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10028. Social work, nursing, family life education.

Assumption, Religious of the, R.A.: Founded 1839, in France; in U.S., 1919. General motherhouse, Paris, France; U.S. province, 227 N. Bowman Ave., Merion, Pa. 19066. Educational work.

Assumption of the Blessed Virgin, Sisters of the, S.A.S.V.: Founded 1853, in Canada; in U.S., 1891. General motherhouse, Nicolet, Que., Canada; American province, North Main St., Box 128, Petersham, Mass. 01366. Education, mission, pastoral ministry.

Basil the Great, Sisters of St. (Pittsburgh Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, by St. Basil the Great. Motherhouse, Mount St. Macrina. 500 W. Main St., Uniontown, Pa. 15401. Education, health care.

Basil the Great, Sisters of the Order of St. (Ukrainian Byzantine Rite), O.S.B.M.: Founded fourth century, in Cappadocia, by St. Basil the Great; in U.S., 1911. Generalate, Rome, Italy; U.S. motherhouse, 710 Fox Chase Rd., Philadelphia, Pa. 19111. Education.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St., O.S.B.: Our Lady of Mount Caritas Monastery (founded 1979, Ashford, Conn.), RR No. 2 Seckar Rd., West Willington, Conn. 06279. Contemplative.

Benedict, Sisters of the Order of St. (of the Congregation of Solesmes), O.S.B.: U.S. establishment, 1981, in Burlington diocese. Monastery

MISSIONARY ACTIVITY OF THE CHURCH

UNITED STATES FOREIGN MISSIONARIES

Data on U.S. foreign missionary personnel in the following tables were gathered by, and are reproduced with permission of, the United States Catholic Mission Association, 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

For additional information about the Church in mission areas, see News Events and other Almanac entries.

Field Distribution, 1983

Under this and following headings, Alaska, Hawaii, etc., are considered abroad because they are outside the 48 contiguous states.

Africa: 990 (519 men, 471 women). Largest numbers in Kenya, 173; Tanzania, 171; Ghana, 104; Zambia, 83; Nigeria, 66.

Near East: 68 (44 men, 24 women). Largest numbers in Israel, 43; Egypt, 12; Lebanon, 9.

Far East: 1,468 (1,007 men, 461 women). Largest numbers in Philippines, 385; Japan, 327; Taiwan, 167; Korea, 139; India, 116; Hong Kong, 78.

Oceania: 640 (328 men, 312 women). Largest groups in Papua New Guinea, 205; Hawaii, 202; Australia, 61; Mariana Islands, 43; Caroline Islands, 37; Samoa, 36.

Europe: 34 (20 men, 14 women). Largest groups in Sweden, 11; Finland, 9; Denmark, 6.

North America: 346 (147 men, 199 women). Largest group in Alaska, 199.

Caribbean Islands: 517 (284 men, 233 women). Largest groups in Puerto Rico, 231; Jamaica, 119; Haiti, 42.

Central America: 650 (385 men, 265 women). Largest groups in Mexico, 211; Guatemala, 159.

South America: 1,533 (811 men, 722 women). Largest groups in Peru, 459; Brazil, 456; Bolivia, 217; Chile, 173.

TOTAL: 6,246 (3,545 men, 2,701 women).

Men Religious, 1983

Eighty-nine mission-sending groups had 3,285 priests and brothers in overseas assignments.

Jesuits: 561 in 41 countries; largest group, 90 in the Philippines.

Maryknoll Fathers: 542 in 26 countries; largest group, 55 in Tanzania.

Franciscans (O.F.M.): 210 in 26 countries; largest group, 67 in Brazil.

Divine Word Missionaries: 161 in 13 countries; largest group, 53 in Papua New Guinea.

Redemptorists: 151 in 8 countries; largest group, 60 in Brazil.

Oblates of Mary Immaculate: 135 in 18 countries; largest group, 26 in Brazil.

Marianists: 133 in 15 countries; largest group, 33 in Hawaii.

Capuchins (O.F.M. Cap): 131 in 9 countries; largest group, 31 in Papua New Guinea.

Benedictines: 91 in 14 countries; largest group, 21 in Guatemala.

Brothers of the Christian Schools: 69 in 12 countries; largest group, 25 in the Philippines.

Columbans: 66 in 10 countries; largest group, 27 in the Philippines.

Conventual Franciscans (O.F.M. Conv): 65 in 9 countries; largest group, 16 in Canada.

Holy Cross Fathers: 61 in 10 countries; largest group, 19 in Bangladesh.

Dominicans: 59 in 8 countries; largest group, 15 in Pakistan.

Holy Ghost Fathers: 57 in 7 countries; largest group, 24 in Tanzania.

Holy Cross Brothers: 55 in 7 countries; largest group, 18 in Brazil.

Passionists: 48 in 6 countries; largest group, 22 in the Philippines.

Vincentians: 43 in 8 countries; largest group, 18 in Panama.

La Salette Fathers: 39 in 6 countries; largest group, 12 each in Argentina and the Philippines.

Marist Fathers: 36 in 10 countries; largest group, 11 in Hawaii.

Augustinians: 34 in 3 countries; largest group, 22 in Peru.

Missionaries of the Sacred Heart: 31 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Papua New Guinea.

White Fathers: 29 in 11 countries: largest group, 6 in Uganda.

Salesians: 27 in 10 countries; largest group, 11 in Canada.

Brothers of the Sacred Heart: 22 in 4 countries; largest group, 10 in Zambia.

Sixty-four other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Diocesan Priests, 1983

One hundred and 74 diocesan priests from 75 dioceses were in overseas assignments in 1983.

The largest groups were from Boston (19 in 4 countries) and St. Louis (8 in 2 countries).

Fifty-three of the diocesan priests in overseas assignments were members of the **Missionary Society of St. James the Apostle,** founded by Cardinal Richard J. Cushing of Boston in 1958. Its director is Rev. George F. Emerson, 24 Clark St., Boston, Mass. 02109.

Fifteen other diocesan priests in overseas assignments were working as priest associates with the Maryknoll Fathers, whose headquarters are in Maryknoll, New York 10545.

Sisters, 1983

Two hundred and 21 mission-sending groups had 2,540 sisters in overseas assignments.

Maryknoll Sisters: 399 in 26 countries; largest group, 56 in Hawaii.

School Sisters of Notre Dame: 100 in 18 countries; largest group, 15 in Puerto Rico.

Marists: 82 in 14 countries; largest group, 13 in Papua New Guinea.

Medical Mission Sisters: 77 in 14 countries; largest group, 15 in Ghana.

Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur: 61 in 10 countries; largest group, 16 in Kenya.

Daughters of Charity: 60 in 9 countries; largest group, 33 in Bolivia.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Carondelet): 52 in 4 countries; largest group, 23 in Hawaii.

Benedictines: 48 in 10 countries: largest group, 12 in Colombia.

Franciscan Missionaries of Mary: 44 in 18 countries; largest groups, 7 in Japan.

Sisters of the Holy Cross: 44 in 6 countries; largest group, 17 in Brazil.

Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary (Philadelphia): 43 in 2 countries; largest group, 22 in Peru.

Ursulines of the Roman Union: 39 in 12 countries; largest group, 8 in Thailand.

Society of the Sacred Heart: 33 in 7 countries; largest group, 13 in Japan.

Franciscan Sisters of Allegany: 32 in 3 countries; largest group, 19 in Jamaica.

Servants of the Holy Spirit: 31 in 7 countries; largest group, 11 in Ghana.

Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union in the U.S.A.: 27 in 8 countries; largest group, 13 in Jamaica.

Sisters of Notre Dame: 25 in 3 countries; largest group, 13 in India.

Sisters of the Third Franciscan Order, Minor Conventuals (Syracuse): 25 in 3 countries; largest group, 15 in Hawaii.

Little Sisters of the Poor: 24 in 12 countries; largest group, 5 in Hong Kong.

Sisters of St. Joseph (Brentwood): 23 in 3 countries; largest group, 20 in Puerto Rico.

Adorers of the Blood of Christ: 22 in 5 countries; largest group, 8 in Liberia.

Sisters of the Holy Child Jesus: 21 in 7 countries; largest group, 8 in Nigeria.

One hundred and 98 other mission-sending institutes had 19 or less members in overseas assignments.

Lay Volunteers, 1983

Two hundred and 47 lay volunteers of 24 sponsoring organizations were in overseas assignments in 1983.

Maryknoll Lay Missioners: 61 in 17 countries; largest group, 10 in Venezuela.

Jesuit Volunteer Corps: 55 in Alaska.

Lay Mission Helpers: 34 in 11 countries; largest group, 10 in Samoa.

Frontier Apostolate: 21 in Canada.

Catholic Medical Mission Board: 16 in 8 countries; largest group, 5 in Papua New Guinea. (This figure represents those whose term of service was for at least one year. In addition, 43 short-term volunteers served in 9 countries during the year.)

Milwaukee Latin American Office: 9 in 5 countries; largest group, 4 in Colombia.

Diocese of Davenport: 9 in 5 countries; largest groups, 3 in Mexico.

The other 17 sponsoring organizations had 8 members or less in overseas assignments.

U.S. MISSION ASSOCIATION

The United States Catholic Mission Association, juridically established Sept. 1, 1981, continues the activities and functions of the former U.S. Catholic Mission Council.

According to existing bylaws approved by the general assembly May 25, 1982, the USCMA is "open to all those who seek to promote global mission in community with others. It is envisioned to be an experience of the renewed Church, in which all members are equal. The methods of decision-making, of financial support, and of committee service reflect the underlying ecclesiology." The purpose of the association is the "promotion of global mission. Its primary focus is cross-cultural mission, with special emphasis on international justice."

Typical activities of the association are educational efforts related to the Church's teaching about its missionary nature, sponsorship of conferences on theological and pastoral foundations of missionary endeavor, liaison and cooperation with missionary bodies of other Christian churches, training programs and refresher courses for departing and returning missionaries, and general mission animation. The association is also responsible for gathering and publishing annual statistical data on U.S. missionary personnel overseas. It publishes the data in the annual, *Mission Handbook*. The association also publishes ten times a year *Mission Intercom*, a newsletter with brief information on the life and activities of the Church in the six continents.

Officers of the association are: Sister Mary Ann Dillon, R.S.M., president; Rev. Simon Smith, S.J., vice president; Rev. Anthony Bellagamba, I.M.C., executive director.

The office of the association is located at 1233 Lawrence St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017.

BISHOP-BROTHERS

(The asterisk indicates brothers who were bishops at the same time.)

There have been nine pairs of brother-bishops in the history of the U.S. hierarchy.

Living: Francis T. Hurley,* archbishop of Anchorage and Mark J. Hurley* of Santa Rosa.

Deceased: Francis Blanchet* of Oregon City (Portland) and Augustin Blanchet* of Walla Walla; John S. Foley of Detroit and Thomas P. Foley of Chicago; Francis P. Kenrick,* apostolic administrator of Philadelphia, bishop of Philadelphia and Baltimore, and Peter R. Kenrick* of St. Louis; Matthias C. Lenihan of Great Falls and Thomas M. Lenihan of Cheyenne; James O'Connor, vicar apostolic of Nebraska and bishop of Omaha, and Michael O'Connor of Pittsburgh and Erie; Jeremiah F. and John W. Shanahan, both of Harrisburg; Sylvester J. Espelage, O.F.M.,* of Wuchang, China, who died 10 days after the ordination of his brother, Bernard T. Espelage,* O.F.M., of Gallup; Coleman F. Carroll* of Miami and Howard Carroll* of Altoona-Johnstown.

U.S. FOREIGN MISSIONARIES, 1960-1983

Year	Diocesan Priests	Religious Priests	Religious Brothers	Religious Sisters	Seminarians	Lay Persons	Total
1960	14	3018	575	2827	170	178	6782
1962	31	3172	720	2764	152	307	7148
1964	90	3438	782	3137	157	522	8126
1966	215	3731	961	3706	201	549	9303
1968	202	3727	999	4150	208	419	9655
1970	373	3117	666	3824	90	303	8373
1972+	246	3182	634	3121	97	376	7656
1973	237	3913*		3012		529	7691
1974	230	2984	630	3016	101	458	7418
1975	197	3023	600	2850	95	341	7106
1976	183	2961	601	2840	68	357	7010
1977	182	2893	630	2781	43	263	6792
1978	166	2830	610	2873	43	279	6801
1979	187	2800	565	2588	50	265	6455
1980	189	2750	565	2502	50	221	6393
1981	187	2702	584	2574	42	234	6324
1982	178	2768	578	2560	44	217	6345
1983	174	2685	560	2540	40	247	6246

+A corrected total for 1972 should read 7937, indicating losses of 436 from 1970 to 1972 and 246 from 1972 to 1973.

*Includes religious brothers and seminarians.

FIELD DISTRIBUTION BY AREAS, 1960-1983

Year	Africa	Far East	Near East	Oceania	Europe	N. Amer.	Carib. Is.	Cent. Amer.	S. Amer.	Total
1960	701	1959	111	898	203	327	891	423	961	6782
1962	901	2110	75	982	93	224	987	537	1247	7148
1964	1025	2322	122	848	69	220	1054	660	1796	8126
1966	1184	2453	142	953	39	211	1079	857	2096	9303
1968	1157	2470	128	1027	31	251	1186	936	2455	9655
1970	1141	2157	39	900	38	223	1067	728	2090	8373
1972	1107	1955	50	828	39	274	819	728	1869	7656
1973	1229	1952	54	811	40	253	796	763	1703	7691
1974	1121	1845	60	863	42	241	757	752	1736	7418
1975	1065	1814	71	808	37	253	686	724	1660	7106
1976	1042	1757	68	796	34	313	671	712	1618	7010
1977	1008	1658	62	794	34	296	625	762	1561	6792
1978	996	1601	57	780	34	239	593	705	1527	6801
1979	922	1562	65	743	37	222	563	696	1645	6455
1980	910	1576	65	711	35	294	548	699	1504	6393
1981	946	1520	70	696	36	315	511	693	1538	6324
1982	956	1501	62	673	22	319	522	660	1511	6345
1983	990	1468	68	640	34	346	517	650	1533	6246

HOME MISSIONS

The expression "home missions" is applied to places in the U.S. where the local church does not have its own resources, human and otherwise, which are needed to begin or, if begun, to survive and grow. These areas share the name "missions" with their counterparts in foreign lands because they too need outside help to provide the personnel and means for making the Church present and active there in carrying out its mission for the salvation of people.

Dioceses in the Southeast, the Southwest, and the Far West are most urgently in need of outside help to carry on the work of the Church. Millions of persons live in counties in which there are no resident priests. Many others live in rural areas beyond the reach and influence of a Catholic center. According to recent statistics compiled by the Glenmary Research Center, there are approximately 550 priestless counties in the United States. Many states generally thought to be well off from a pastoral standpoint include areas in which the Catholic Church and the ministry of priests are virtually unknown.

About 20 per cent of the total U.S. population and less than three per cent of the Catholic population live within the boundaries of the 17 "most missionary" dioceses of the country. A "Survey of the Catholic Weakness" conducted by the National Catholic Rural Life Conference disclosed that the Catholic Church ranked near the bottom of about 40 religious bodies in percentage of rural membership.

Mission Workers

A number of forces are at work to meet the pastoral needs of these missionary areas and to estabfiliate with a variety of programs focused on the evangelization of Hispanics in the United States, particularly through lay leadership and liaison between North, Central and South America. It has been named a center of liturgical research by the National Conference of Catholic Bishops.

Father Virgil Elizondo is president of the center, which is located at 3019 French Pl., P.O. Box 28185, San Antonio, Tex. 78228.

A National Resource Center for Hispanic Ministry, begun in 1981 at the Cultural Center by initiative of the U.S. Bishops' Committee on Hispanic Affairs, collects information on personnel and resources available to the Hispanic apostolate. John Dierckameier is director of the center located at 3019 French Pl., San Antonio, Tex. 78228.

Miami Apostolate

The Spanish-Speaking Apostolate in metropolitan Miami is one of the most extensive in the country. It serves a population of well over 650,000 people — including Cubans who have established residence there since Fidel Castro rose to power Jan. 1, 1959; an increasing permanent Latin American population, and migrant workers.

Directly involved in the apostolate are 118 Spanish-speaking priests and 121 religious sisters. Spanish-speaking priests are assigned to 47 parishes. All pastoral programs of the archdiocese are duplicated in Spanish, and the social service agencies have Spanish-speaking personnel.

Bishop Agustin A. Roman is episcopal vicar for Spanish-speaking people in the Archdiocese of Miami.

CAMPUS MINISTRY

"Campus ministry is a pastoral apostolate of service to the members of the entire university and college community through concern and care for persons, the proclamation of the Gospel, and the celebration of the liturgy," according to a set of guidelines drawn up by an eight-member commission of the National Catholic Educational Association. The general purpose of the ministry is to make the Church present and active in the academic community.

Ideally, according to the guidelines, elements of the ministry — carried on by teams of priests, men and women religious, and lay persons — include liturgical leadership; pastoral counseling; coordination of expressions and energies for religious life on campus; Christian witness on social and moral issues; objective and independent mediation between various groups on campus; participation in religious aspects of the work of the administration, faculty and students.

Status, Agencies

The dimensions and challenge of the campus ministry are evident from estimates that approximately 75 to 80 per cent of 2.4 million Catholics in colleges and universities are on non-Catholic public and private campuses. Serving them are about 1,200 full-time and 700 part-time campus ministry personnel.

The Office of Campus and Young Adult Ministry, under the Department of Education of the U.S. Catholic Conference, has responsibility for continuing support of ministry in this field. The office, headed by Father Joseph J. Kenna, is located at 1312 Massachusetts Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20005.

The autonomous Catholic Campus Ministry Association, is headquartered at 3700 West 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sister Margaret M. Ivers, I.B.V.M., is executive director.

NCEA

The National Catholic Educational Association, founded in 1904, is a voluntary organization of educational institutions and individuals concerned with Catholic education in the U.S. Its objectives are to promote and encourage the principles and ideals of Christian education and formation by suitable service and other activities.

The NCEA has 14,000 institutional and individual members. Its official publication is *Momentum*. Numerous service publications are issued to members.

Bishop John F. Cummins of Oakland, Calif., is chairman of the association. Msgr. John F. Meyers is president.

Headquarters are located at: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

SCHOOL STATISTICS

The status of Catholic educational institutions and programs in the United States at the beginning of 1983, 1982 and 1973 was reflected in figures (as of Jan. 1) reported by "The Official Catholic Directory, 1983."

Colleges and Universities: 238 (1 more than in 1982 and 24 less than in 1973).

College and University Students: 544,138.

High Schools: 1,470 (same as in 1982 and 282 less than in 1973).

High School Students: 814,068 (18,824 less than in 1982 and 115,606 less than in 1973).

Public High School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 985,707 (8,509 more than in 1982 and 304,467 less than in 1973).

Elementary Schools: 7,969 (110 less than in 1982 and 863 less than in 1973).

Elementary School Students: 2,288,413 (85,016 less than in 1982 and 605,798 less than in 1973).

Public Elementary School Students Receiving Religious Instruction: 3,218,606 (104,782 less than in 1982 and 1,013,028 less than in 1973).

Teachers: 162,382 (4,910 less than in 1982 and 14,878 less than in 1973).

Lay Teachers: 127,308 (1,796 less than in 1982 and 23,525 more than in 1973).

Sisters Teaching: 28,310 (2,756 less than in 1982 and 33,608 less than in 1973).

Priests Teaching (full time): 4,718 (393 less than in 1982 and 3,323 less than in 1973).

Brothers Teaching: 2,884 (5 less than in 1982 and 1,177 less than in 1973).

Scholastics Teaching: 162 (2 more than in 1982 and 213 less than in 1973).

EDUCATION

LEGAL STATUS OF CATHOLIC EDUCATION

The right of private schools to exist and operate in the United States is recognized in law. It was confirmed by the U.S. Supreme Court in 1925 when the tribunal ruled (Pierce v. Society of Sisters, see Church-State Decisions of the Supreme Court) that an Oregon state law requiring all children to attend public schools was unconstitutional.

Private schools are obliged to comply with the education laws in force in the various states regarding such matters as required basic curricula, periods of attendance, and standards for proper accreditation.

The special curricula and standards of private schools are determined by the schools themselves. Thus, in Catholic schools, the curricula include not only the subject matter required by state educational laws but also other fields of study, principally, education in the Catholic faith.

The Supreme Court has ruled that the First Amendment to the U.S. Constitution, in accordance with the No Establishment of Religion Clause of the First Amendment, prohibits direct federal and state aid from public funds to church-affiliated schools. (See several cases in Church-State Decisions of the Supreme Court.)

Public Aid

This prohibition does not extend to all child-benefit and public-purpose programs of aid to students of non-public elementary and secondary schools.

Statutes authorizing such programs have been ruled constitutional on the grounds that they:

- have a "secular legislative purpose";
- neither inhibit nor advance religion as a "principal or primary effect";
- do not foster "excessive government entanglement with religion."

Aid programs considered constitutional have provided bus transportation, textbook loans, school lunches and health services, and "secular, neutral or non-ideological services, facilities and materials provided in common to all school children," public and non-public.

The first major aid to education program in U.S. history containing provisions benefitting nonpublic school students was enacted by the 89th Congress and signed into law by President Lyndon B. Johnson Apr. 11, 1965. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act was designed to avoid the separation of Church and state impasse which had blocked all earlier aid proposals pertaining to nonpublic, and especially church-affiliated, schools. The objective of the program, under public control, is to serve the public purpose by aiding disadvantaged pupils in nonpublic as well as public schools.

In a highly significant 5-to-4 decision June 29, 1983, the U.S. Supreme Court upheld the constitutionality of a Minnesota tuition tax credit for the parents of students attending parochial, other private and public schools. The majority opinion rejected arguments that the law benefitted religion in an unconstitutional manner, and said that the program did not involve excessive church-state entanglement. Supporters of the measure called it sound tax policy.

With respect to college and university education in church-affiliated institutions, the Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of statutes providing student loans and, under the Federal Higher Education Facilities Act of 1963, construction loans and grants for secular-purpose facilities.

Catholic schools are exempt from real estate taxation in all of the states. Since Jan. 1, 1959, nonprofit parochial and private schools have also been exempt from several federal excise taxes.

Shared and Released Time

In a shared time program of education, students enrolled in Catholic or other church-related schools take some courses (e.g., religion, social studies, fine arts) in their own schools and others (e.g., science, mathematics, industrial arts) in public schools. Such a program has been given serious consideration in recent years by Catholic and other educators. Its constitutionality has not been seriously challenged, but practical problems — relating to teacher and student schedules, transportation, adjustment to new programs, and other factors — are knotty.

Several million children of elementary and high school age of all denominations have the opportunity of receiving religious instruction on released time. Under released time programs they are permitted to leave their public schools during school hours to attend religious instruction classes held off the public school premises. They are released at the request of their parents. Public school authorities merely provide for their dismissal, and take no part in the program.

CATHOLIC SCHOOLS AND STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory, 1983;* figures as of Jan. 1, 1983. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.)

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
NEW ENGLAND	26	61,670	136	66,887	541	145,881
Maine, Portland	1	500	3	1,009	21	5,492
New Hampshire, Manchester	5	8,154	6	2,563	30	8,134
Vermont, Burlington	3	2,830	3	1,170	11	2,753

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Massachusetts	9	30,431	78	35,169	249	71,478
*Boston	4	19,975	61	24,158	166	48,123
Fall River	1	2,710	5	3,381	24	6,731
Springfield	1	746	4	3,243	35	10,786
Worcester	3	7,000	8	4,387	24	5,838
Rhode Island, Providence	2	7,775	13	6,333	64	17,595
Connecticut	6	11,980	33	20,643	166	40,479
*Hartford	3	1,878	18	11,047	97	22,990
Bridgeport	2	10,032	10	6,004	48	13,142
Norwich	1	70	5	3,592	21	4,318
MIDDLE ATLANTIC	62	167,215	364	236,514	2,120	663,368
New York	28	87,730	156	105,511	920	305,731
*New York	11	41,143	64	38,635	290	92,085
Albany	4	5,844	13	5,145	58	15,154
Brooklyn	2	20,511	23	25,490	178	86,021
Buffalo	6	14,185	21	9,565	141	31,322
Ogdensburg	1	422	3	953	28	5,043
Rochester	—	—	8	6,433	78	21,180
Rockville Centre	2	2,857	16	15,051	87	39,538
Syracuse	2	2,604	8	4,231	64	14,071
New Jersey	8	17,828	90	51,791	451	133,151
*Newark	4	15,375	45	22,136	201	55,613
Camden	—	—	11	8,131	67	19,670
Metuchen	—	—	8	5,016	52	16,217
Paterson	3	954	14	6,347	65	17,057
Trenton	1	1,499	12	10,161	66	24,785
Pennsylvania	26	61,657	118	79,212	749	224,466
*Philadelphia	10	29,400	51	47,674	279	118,467
Allentown	2	1,860	10	4,893	68	14,082
Altoona-Johnstown	2	2,106	—	1,850	38	7,730
Erie	3	6,309	10	4,141	55	14,509
Greensburg	2	2,028	2	1,377	48	8,909
Harrisburg	—	—	10	4,586	57	12,447
Pittsburgh	3	8,924	24	9,739	143	38,034
Scranton	4	11,030	11	4,943	61	12,758
SOUTH ATLANTIC	16	41,038	126	65,538	535	164,773
Delaware, Wilmington	—	—	8	5,130	29	11,143
Maryland, *Baltimore	4	10,117	24	12,518	87	28,456
District of Columbia, *Washington	3	19,835	25	11,634	83	26,234
Virginia	3	1,859	14	6,118	57	17,940
Arlington	3	1,850	4	3,262	29	10,026
Richmond	—	—	10	2,856	28	7,914
West Virginia, Wheeling-Charleston	1	968	9	2,162	35	5,951
North Carolina	2	1,085	3	1,196	33	7,685
Charlotte	2	1,085	2	968	15	3,904
Raleigh	—	—	1	228	18	3,781
South Carolina, Charleston	—	—	4	1,470	29	5,668
Georgia	—	—	7	3,818	29	8,789
*Atlanta	—	—	2	1,724	13	4,402
Savannah	—	—	5	2,094	16	4,387
Florida	3	7,154	32	21,492	153	52,967
*Miami	2	5,994	17	12,385	65	24,884
Orlando	—	—	5	2,716	29	8,662
Pensacola-Tallahassee	—	—	1	547	10	2,086
St. Augustine	—	—	2	1,431	16	5,114
St. Petersburg	1	1,160	7	4,413	33	11,561
EAST NORTH CENTRAL	51	131,406	313	197,501	2,141	593,953
Ohio	11	29,328	89	57,237	513	165,418
*Cincinnati	4	19,875	22	16,957	120	40,364
Cleveland	3	5,754	26	20,288	168	62,570

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Ohio	11	29,328	89	57,237	513	163,418
Columbus	1	1,019	15	5,903	53	14,757
Steubenville	1	890	4	1,179	17	3,086
Toledo	1	640	18	8,638	94	27,778
Youngstown	1	1,150	8	4,272	61	16,853
Indiana	9	16,994	25	13,876	210	48,822
*Indianapolis	3	1,509	9	5,258	73	16,504
Evansville	—	—	8	1,879	30	4,811
Ft. Wayne-South Bend	5	13,104	5	3,674	43	11,743
Gary	1	1,280	4	2,937	42	11,761
Lafayette	1	982	3	428	22	3,303
Illinois	14	43,974	99	73,771	665	200,093
*Chicago	8	35,250	61	53,076	380	133,595
Belleville	1	1,051	4	2,234	54	8,932
Joliet	3	5,377	9	6,919	64	19,376
Peoria	—	—	8	3,068	58	12,806
Rockford	—	—	8	4,080	47	11,007
Springfield	2	2,298	9	3,775	62	13,087
Michigan	8	17,992	67	34,845	340	94,785
*Detroit	5	13,275	44	24,172	184	56,932
Gaylord	—	—	5	924	20	3,563
Grand Rapids	1	2,743	4	2,874	46	9,401
Kalamazoo	1	576	3	1,240	21	4,479
Lansing	1	1,398	5	3,286	41	10,718
Marquette	—	—	1	81	12	2,336
Saginaw	—	—	5	2,279	38	7,186
Wisconsin	9	23,118	33	17,772	413	85,715
*Milwaukee	5	19,093	15	10,480	173	41,424
Green Bay	2	2,067	9	3,479	95	18,902
La Crosse	1	1,165	7	2,883	78	13,128
Madison	1	793	2	991	47	8,340
Superior	—	—	—	—	22	3,912
EAST SOUTH CENTRAL	8	8,801	54	23,354	286	65,807
Kentucky	5	6,070	29	12,889	159	35,537
*Louisville	3	3,934	11	7,547	79	20,244
Covington	1	1,224	13	3,724	53	10,338
Owensboro	1	912	5	1,618	27	4,955
Tennessee	2	1,836	10	4,587	42	9,995
Memphis	1	1,513	5	2,368	16	4,422
Nashville	1	323	5	2,219	26	5,573
Alabama	1	895	5	3,013	48	12,196
*Mobile	1	895	3	1,715	27	7,097
Birmingham	—	—	2	1,298	21	5,100
Mississippi	—	—	10	2,865	37	8,079
Biloxi	—	—	5	1,679	17	3,527
Jackson	—	—	5	1,186	20	4,552
WEST NORTH CENTRAL	34	57,961	159	67,528	911	199,464
Minnesota	9	16,448	25	11,863	226	52,851
*St. Paul and Minneapolis	3	9,029	14	8,047	110	30,936
Crookston	—	—	1	170	11	1,850
Duluth	1	1,155	—	—	16	2,202
New Ulm	—	—	3	580	26	3,992
St. Cloud	3	4,307	3	987	37	8,779
Winona	2	1,957	4	1,296	26	5,092
Iowa	7	9,871	29	12,358	158	31,370
*Dubuque	3	3,043	11	5,125	50	14,377
Davenport	3	3,935	7	1,932	38	5,100
Des Moines	—	—	2	2,080	23	4,317
Sioux City	1	1,293	9	3,212	38	7,576

Section, State Diocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
Missouri	6	18,795	46	23,902	280	67,808
*St. Louis	4	13,714	32	18,253	179	48,113
Jefferson City	—	—	2	885	36	6,018
Kansas City-St. Joseph	2	5,081	8	4,110	43	11,045
Springfield-Cape Girardeau	—	—	3	654	22	2,632
North Dakota	2	1,311	7	1,883	33	6,211
Bismarck	1	1,121	6	1,389	18	3,482
Fargo	1	190	1	494	15	2,729
South Dakota	2	904	5	1,441	27	4,817
Rapid City	—	—	2	400	3	739
Sioux Falls	2	904	3	1,041	24	4,078
Nebraska	2	6,823	30	9,307	95	18,896
*Omaha	2	6,823	17	6,383	63	13,743
Grand Island	—	—	7	1,523	8	1,033
Lincoln	—	—	6	1,401	24	4,120
Kansas	6	4,609	17	6,772	92	19,502
*Kansas City	3	2,522	7	3,156	38	9,570
Dodge City	1	618	—	—	12	1,696
Salina	1	706	6	948	12	2,003
Wichita	1	763	4	2,668	30	6,233
WEST SOUTH CENTRAL	12	22,434	122	50,685	494	156,810
Arkansas, Little Rock	—	—	6	1,918	34	5,518
Louisiana	4	8,451	63	29,662	192	82,316
*New Orleans	4	8,451	28	17,907	95	43,924
Alexandria-Shreveport	—	—	7	2,192	24	6,567
Baton Rouge	—	—	9	3,443	28	12,065
Houma-Thibodaux	—	—	3	1,288	12	4,940
Lafayette	—	—	14	4,012	23	11,327
Lake Charles	—	—	2	820	10	3,493
Oklahoma	1	338	5	2,270	31	6,022
*Oklahoma City	1	338	2	943	17	3,181
Tulsa	—	—	3	1,327	14	2,841
Texas	7	13,645	48	16,835	237	62,954
*San Antonio	4	6,346	10	3,634	35	13,323
Amarillo	—	—	2	211	13	2,050
Austin	1	2,575	1	223	15	3,456
Beaumont	—	—	3	671	10	1,897
Brownsville	—	—	2	810	8	2,103
Corpus Christi	—	—	2	961	27	5,801
Dallas	1	2,684	9	3,125	36	10,383
El Paso	—	—	3	1,154	14	3,476
Fort Worth	—	—	4	1,420	15	3,785
Galveston-Houston	1	2,040	9	4,128	51	13,230
Lubbock		No separate statistics available.				
San Angelo	—	—	—	—	4	791
Victoria	—	—	4	500	12	2,659
MOUNTAIN	5	6,456	36	14,155	178	47,325
Montana	1	2,592	5	1,115	20	3,853
Great Falls-Billings	1	1,272	3	507	18	3,419
Helena	—	1,320	2	608	2	434
Idaho, Boise	1	48	1	389	12	1,780
Wyoming, Cheyenne	—	—	1	126	7	1,366
Colorado	1	1,045	9	3,426	54	13,621
*Denver	1	1,045	6	3,054	42	11,937
Pueblo	—	—	3	372	12	1,684
New Mexico	2	2,771	5	1,736	37	7,978
*Santa Fe	2	2,771	3	1,563	23	5,482
Gallup	—	—	2	173	9	1,684
Las Cruces	—	—	—	—	5	812

tion, State ocese	Univs. Colleges	Students	High Schools	Students	Elem. Schools	Students
izona	—	—	9	4,884	29	12,999
Phoenix	—	—	6	3,553	—	8,172
Tucson	—	—	3	1,331	20	4,827
ah, Salt Lake City	—	—	2	964	9	2,680
evada, Reno-Las Vegas	—	—	2	1,515	11	3,048
CIFIC	22	46,749	157	91,193	717	224,432
ashington	3	8,590	12	7,297	84	19,217
*Seattle	2	5,058	9	5,873	58	14,805
Spokane	1	3,532	2	1,148	19	2,711
Yakima	—	—	1	276	7	1,701
regon	2	3,922	10	3,889	56	10,402
*Portland	2	3,922	9	3,809	52	9,726
Baker	—	—	1	80	4	676
alifornia	16	33,330	125	75,603	544	183,821
*Los Angeles	5	8,488	57	35,439	231	74,105
*San Francisco	3	9,043	19	10,050	15	22,603
Fresno	—	—	2	1,387	25	6,505
Monterey	—	—	2	917	14	3,639
Oakland	4	3,492	11	6,508	54	15,528
Orange	1	100	5	4,108	36	13,853
Sacramento	—	—	9	4,063	42	11,286
San Bernardino	—	—	2	1,466	29	7,885
San Diego	1	4,976	5	3,295	44	13,239
San Jose	2	7,231	6	4,801	28	8,813
Santa Rosa	—	—	5	2,034	14	3,208
Stockton	—	—	2	1,526	12	3,157
Alaska	—	—	2	241	4	781
*Anchorage	—	—	—	—	2	283
Fairbanks	—	—	2	241	1	352
Juneau	—	—	—	—	1	146
Hawaii, Honolulu	1	907	8	4,163	29	10,211
EASTERN RITES	2	406	5	713	44	6,640
*Philadelphia	1	390	1	369	15	2,682
St. Nicholas of Chicago	—	—	1	104	2	369
Stamford	1	16	3	240	9	897
*Pittsburgh	—	—	—	—	6	1,020
Parma	—	—	—	—	5	814
Passaic	—	—	—	—	7	858
Van Nuys	—	—	—	—	—	—
St. Maron	—	—	—	—	—	—
Newton	—	—	—	—	—	—
Romanians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.					
Chaldeans (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.					
Armenians (Ap. Ex.)	No separate statistics available.					
MILITARY VICARIATE	—	—	—	—	—	—
TOTALS 1983	238	544,136	1,470	814,068	7,969	2,268,453
Totals 1982	237	533,086	1,470	833,902	8,079	2,333,469
Totals 1973	262	418,083	1,753	929,674	8,832	2,874,251

Educational Associations

National Association of Boards of Education: Founded in 1971 and made a department of the National Catholic Educational Association in 1973, to develop and promote policy-making boards for the advancement of Catholic education. Has a national membership of 1,204. Publishes *PolicyMaker* four times a year. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

National Forum of Catholic Parent Organizations: Founded in 1976 as a commission of the National Catholic Educational Association, to support and promote the role of parents as primary educators of their children. Has a national membership of 400 affiliates. Publishes *Parentcator* 5 five times a year. Office: 1077 30th St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20007.

UNIVERSITIES AND COLLEGES IN THE UNITED STATES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Listed below are institutions of higher learning established under Catholic auspices. Some of them are now independent.

Information includes: name of each institution; indication of male (m), female (w), coeducational (c) student body; name of founding group or group with which the institution is affiliated; year of foundation; number of students, in parentheses.

Albertus Magnus College (w): 700 Prospect St., New Haven, Conn. 06511. Dominican Sisters; 1925 (500).

Albuquerque, University of (c): St. Joseph Pl. N.W., Albuquerque, N.M. 87140. Sisters of St. Francis; 1920 (1,180).

Allentown College of St. Francis de Sales (c): Center Valley, Pa. 18034. Oblates of St. Francis de Sales; 1965 (1,101).

Alvernia College (c): Reading, Pa. 19607. Bernardine Sisters; 1958 (721).

Alverno College (w): 3401 S. 39th St. Milwaukee, Wis. 53215. School Sisters of St. Francis; 1936; independent (1,359).

Anna Maria College (c): Sunset Lane, Paxton, Mass. 01612. Sisters of St. Anne; 1946; independent (1,742).

Aquinas College (c): 1607 Robinson Rd. S.E., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49506. Sisters of St. Dominic; 1922 (2,800).

Assumption College (c): 500 Salisbury St., Worcester, Mass. 01609. Assumptionist Fathers; 1904 (2,664).

Avila College (c): 11901 Wornall Rd., Kansas City, Mo. 64145. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1916 (1,876).

Barat College (c): 700 E. Westleigh Rd., Lake Forest, Ill. 60045. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1919; independent (655).

Barry University (c): 11300 N.E. 2nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33161. Dominican Sisters; 1940 (3,018).

Bellarmine College (c): Newburg Rd., Louisville, Ky. 40205; Louisville archdiocese, 1950 (2,730).

Belmont Abbey College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Benedictine Fathers; 1876 (801).

Benedictine College (c): Atchison, Kans. 66002. Benedictines, 1971 (965).

Biscayne College (c): 16400 N.W. 32nd Ave., Miami, Fla. 33054. Augustinian Fathers; 1962 (3,000).

Boston College (University Status) (c): Chestnut Hill, Mass. 02167. Jesuit Fathers; 1863 (14,069).

Brescia College (c): 120 W. 7th St., Owensboro, Ky. 42301. Ursuline Sisters; 1925 (912).

Briar Cliff College (c): W. 3303 Rebecca St., Sioux City, Ia. 51104. Sisters of St. Francis of the Holy Family; 1930 (1,342).

Cabrini College (c): Radnor, Pa. 19087. Missionary Srs. of Sacred Heart; 1957 (606).

Caldwell College (w): Caldwell, N.J. 07006. Dominican Sisters; 1939 (758).

Calumet College (c): 2400 New York Ave., Whiting, Ind. 46394. Society of the Precious Blood, 1951 (1,287).

Canisius College (c): 2001 Main St., Buffalo, N.Y. 14208. Jesuit Fathers; 1870; independent (4,418).

Cardinal Newman College (c): 7701 Florissant Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63121. Catholic college with autonomous board of trustees; 1976.

Cardinal Stritch College (c): 6801 N. Yates Rd., Milwaukee, Wis. 53217. Sisters of St. Francis of Assisi; 1932; independent (1,350).

Carlow College (w): 3333 5th Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15213. Sisters of Mercy; 1929 (963).

Carroll College (c): Helena, Mont. 59625. Diocesan; 1909 (1,370).

Catholic University of America, The (c): 620 Michigan Ave. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20064. Hierarchy of the United States; 1887. Pontifical University (7,200).

Catholic University of Puerto Rico (c): Ponce, P.R. Hierarchy of Puerto Rico; 1948; Pontifical University (13,048).

Chaminade University (c): 3140 Waialae Ave., Honolulu, Hawaii 96816. Marianists; 1955 (1,907).

Chestnut Hill College (w): Philadelphia, Pa. 19118. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1871 (1,100).

Christendom College (c): Rt. 3, Box 87, Front Royal, Va. 22630 (98).

Christian Brothers College (c): 650 E. Parkway S., Memphis, Tenn. 38104. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1871 (1,483).

Clarke College (c): 1550 Clarke Dr., Dubuque, Iowa 52001. Sisters of Charity, BVM; 1843 (850).

Creighton University (c): 2500 California St., Omaha, Neb. 68178. Jesuit Fathers; 1878 (5,600).

Dallas, University of (c): Irving, Tex. 75061. Private; 1956; independent (2,684).

Dayton, University of (c): 300 College Park Ave., Dayton, Ohio 45409. Marianists; 1850 (10,700).

De Lourdes College (w): 353 N. River Rd., Des Plaines, Ill. 60016. Sisters of the Holy Family of Nazareth; 1927; independent (278).

DePaul University (c): 2323 N. Seminary Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614. Vincentians; 1898 (13,000).

Detroit, University of (c): 4001 W. McNichols Rd. at Livernois, Detroit, Mich. 48221. Jesuit Fathers; 1877 (6,270).

Dominican College of Blauvelt (c): Orangeburg, N.Y. 10962. Dominican Sisters; 1952; independent (1,731).

Dominican College of San Rafael (c): 1520 Grand Ave.; San Rafael, Calif. 94901. Dominican Sisters; 1890; independent (600).

Duquesne University (c): Bluff St., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15282. Holy Ghost Fathers; 1878 (6,400).

D'Youville College (c): One D'Youville Square, Buffalo, N.Y. 14201. Grey Nuns of the Sacred Heart; 1908; independent (1,200).

Edgecliff College of Xavier University (c): 2220 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45206. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (667).

Edgewood College (c): 855 Woodrow St., Madison, Wis. 53711. Dominican Sisters; 1927 (783).

Elms College (w): Chicopee, Mass. 01013. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1928 (700).

Emmanuel College (w): 400 The Fenway, Boston, Mass. 02115. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; independent (1,067).

Fairfield University (c): North Benson Rd., Fairfield, Conn. 06430. Jesuit Fathers; 1942 (4,960).

Felician College (w): S. Main St., Lodi, N.J. 07644. Felician Sisters; 1942 (610). Coed in nursing and evening programs.

Fontbonne College (c): 6800 Wydown Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1917 (900).

Fordham University (c): Fordham Rd. and Third Ave., New York. N.Y. 10458. Society of Jesus (Jesuits); 1841; independent (14,000).

Gannon University (c): University Square, Erie, Pa. 16541. Diocese of Erie; 1933 (4,200).

Georgetown University (c): Post Office Box 37455, Washington, D.C. 20013. Jesuit Fathers; 1789 (11,960).

Georgian Court College (w): Lakewood, N.J. 08701. Sisters of Mercy; 1908 (1,499). Coed in evening and graduate divisions.

Gonzaga University (c): Spokane, Wash. 99258. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (3,532).

Great Falls, College of (c): 1301 20th St. S., Great Falls, Mont. 59405. Sisters of Providence; 1932 (750).

Gwynedd-Mercy College (c): Gwynedd Valley, Pa. 19437. Sisters of Mercy; 1948; independent (2,200).

Holy Cross, College of the (c): Worcester, Mass. 01610. Jesuit Fathers; 1843 (2,494).

Holy Family College (c): Grant and Frankford Aves., Philadelphia, Pa. 19114. Sisters of Holy Family of Nazareth; 1954 (1,309).

Holy Names College (c): 3500 Mountain Blvd., Oakland, Calif. 94619. Sisters of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1868 (678).

Illinois Benedictine College (c): Lisle, Ill. 60532. Benedictine Fathers of St. Procopius Abbey; 1887 (1,630).

Immaculata College (w): Immaculata, Pa. 19345. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1920 (823).

Incarnate Word College (c): 4301 Broadway, San Antonio, Tex. 78209. Sisters of Charity of the Incarnate Word; 1881 (1,400).

Iona College (c): 715 North Ave., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801. Congregation of Christian Brothers; 1940; independent (6,200).

John Carroll University (c): North Park and Miramar Blvds., Cleveland, Ohio. 44118. Jesuit Fathers; 1886 (3,954).

Kansas Newman College (formerly Sacred Heart College) (c): 3100 McCormick Ave., Wichita, Kans. 67213. Sisters Adorers of the Blood of Christ; 1933 (763).

King's College (c): Wilkes-Barre, Pa. 18711. Holy Cross Fathers; 1946 (2,306).

La Roche College (c): 9000 Babcock Blvd., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15237. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1963 (1,613)

La Salle College (c): 20th St. and Olney Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19141. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (7,065)

Le Moyne College (c): Syracuse, N.Y. 13214. Jesuit Fathers; 1946; independent (1,800).

Lewis University (c): Romeoville, Ill. 60441. Christian Brothers; 1932 (2,700).

Loras College (c): 1450 Alta Vista St., Dubuque, Ia. 52001. Archdiocese of Dubuque; 1839 (1,882).

Lourdes College (c): Sylvania, Ohio 43560. Franciscan Srs.; 1958 (720).

Loyola College (c): 4501 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210, Jesuits; 1852; combined with Mt. St. Agnes College, 1971 (6,211).

Loyola Marymount University (c): 7101 W. 80th St., Los Angeles, Calif. 90045. Society of Jesus; Religious of Sacred Heart of Mary, Sisters of St. Joseph of Orange; 1911 (6,359).

Loyola University (c): 6363 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Jesuit Fathers; 1904 (4,347).

Loyola University of Chicago (c): 820 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60611. Jesuit Fathers; 1870 (15,857).

Madonna College (c): 36600 Schoolcraft Rd., Livonia, Mich. 48150. Felician Sisters; 1947 (3,505).

Magdalen College (c): 270 D.W. Highway So., RFD No. 5, Bedford, N.H. 03102; Magdalen College Corporation; 1973 (70).

Mallinckrodt College (c): 1041 Ridge Rd., Wilmette, Ill. 60091. Sisters of Christian Chrity; 1918; independent. (285).

Manhattan College (c): 4513 Manhattan College Pkwy., New York, N.Y. 10471. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1853; independent (5,000). Cooperative program with College of Mt. St. Vincent.

Manhattanville College (c): Purchase, N.Y. 10577. Society of the Sacred Heart; 1841; independent (1,585).

Marian College (c): Fond du Lac, Wis. 54935. Sisters of St. Agnes; 1936 (563).

Marian College (c): 3200 Cold Spring Rd., Indianapolis, Ind. 46222. Sisters of St. Francis (Oldenburg, Ind.); 1851 (850).

Marist College (c): Poughkeepsie, N.Y. 12601. Marist Brothers of the Schools; 1946; independent (1,899).

Marquette University (c): 615 N. 11th St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53233. Jesuit Fathers; 1881; independent (12,000).

Mary College (c): Bismarck, N.D. 58501. Benedictine Sisters; 1959 (1,153).

Marycrest College (c): 1607 W. 12th St., Davenport, Iowa 52804. Congregation of the Humility of Mary; 1939; independent (1,400).

Marygrove College (c): 8425 W. McNichols Rd., Detroit, Mich. 48221. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1910 (1,153).

Marylhurst Education Center, College for Life-long Learning (c): Marylhurst, Ore. 97036. Srs. of Holy Names of Jesus and Mary; 1893; independent (453).

Marymount College (w): Tarrytown, N.Y. 10591. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1907;

independent (1,300). Coed in weekend degree programs.

Marymount College of Kansas (c): Salina, Kans. 67401. Salina diocese; 1922 (706).

Marymount College of Virginia (w): 2807 N. Glebe Rd., Arlington, Va. 22007. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1950; independent (1,650).

Marymount Manhattan College (w): 221 E. 71st St., New York, N.Y. 10021. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary; 1936; independent (2,214).

Maryville College (c): 13550 Conway Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63141. Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1872; independent (1,927).

Marywood College (w): Scranton, Pa. 18509. Sisters, Servants of the Immaculate Heart of Mary; 1915 (3,191). Coed in graduate division.

Mater Dei College (c): Riverside Dr., Ogdensburg, N.Y. 13669. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1960; independent (400).

Mercy College of Detroit (c): 8200 W. Outer Dr., Detroit, Mich. 48219. Sisters of Mercy; 1941 (2,210).

Mercyhurst College (c): 501 E. 38th St., Erie, Pa. 16546. Sisters of Mercy; 1926 (1,441).

Merrimack College (c): North Andover, Mass. 01845. Augustinians; 1947 (2,205).

Misericordia (College Misericordia) (c): Dallas, Pa. 18612. Religious Sisters of Mercy of the Union; 1924 (897).

Molloy College (c): 1000 Hempstead Ave., Rockville Centre, N.Y. 11570. Dominican Sisters; 1955 (1,636).

Mount Marty College (c): Yankton, S.D. 57078. Benedictine Sisters; 1936 (570).

Mount Mary College (w): 2900 W. Menomonee River Pkwy., Milwaukee, Wis. 53222. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1913 (1,111).

Mt. Mercy College (c): 1330 Elmhurst Dr. N.E., Cedar Rapids, Ia. 52402. Sisters of Mercy; 1928 (1,167).

Mt. St. Clare College (c): Bluff Blvd. and Springdale Dr., Clinton, Ia. 52732. Clinton Franciscans; 1928 (379).

Mt. St. Joseph on the Ohio, College of (w): Mt. St. Joseph, Ohio 45051. Sisters of Charity; 1920 (1,887).

Mt. St. Mary College (c): Newburgh, N.Y. 12550. Dominican Sisters; 1959; independent (1,015).

Mount St. Mary College (c): Emmitsburg, Md. 21727. Diocesan Clergy; 1808; independent (1,358).

Mt. St. Mary's College (w): 12001 Chalon Rd., Los Angeles, Calif. 90049 and 10 Chester Pl., Los Angeles, Calif. 90007 (Doheny Campus). Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1925 (1,144). Coed in music, nursing and graduate programs.

Mt. St. Vincent, College of (c): Mt. St. Vincent-on-Hudson, New York, N.Y. 10471. Sisters of Charity; 1847; independent (1,200). Cooperative program with Manhattan College.

Mundelein College (w): 6363 N. Sheridan Rd., Chicago, Ill. 60660. Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary; 1929 (1,282).

Nazareth College (c): Nazareth, Mich. 49074. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1924; independent (540).

Nazareth College (c): East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14610. Sisters of St. Joseph of Rochester; 1924; independent (2,422).

Neumann College (formerly Our Lady of Angels) (c): Aston, Pa. 19014. Sisters of St. Francis; 1965 (847).

New Rochelle, College of (w): 29 Castle Pl., New Rochelle, N.Y. 10801 (main campus). Ursuline Nuns; 1904; independent (5,729). Coed in nursing, graduate, new resources divisions.

Niagara University (c): Niagara Univ., N.Y. 14109. Vincentian Fathers; 1856 (3,954).

Notre Dame, College of (c): Belmont, Calif. 94002. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1868; independent (1,420).

Notre Dame, University of (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Congregation of Holy Cross; 1842 (9,050).

Notre Dame College (w): 4545 College Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44121. Sisters of Notre Dame; 1922 (729).

Notre Dame College (w): Manchester, N.H. 03104. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1950 (716).

Notre Dame of Maryland, College of (w): 4701 N. Charles St., Baltimore, Md. 21210. School Sisters of Notre Dame; 1873 (575).

Ohio Dominican College (c): Columbus, Ohio 43219. Dominican Sisters of St. Mary of the Springs; 1911 (1,019).

Our Lady of Holy Cross College (c): 4123 Woodland Dr., New Orleans, La. 70114. Congregation of Sisters Marianites of Holy Cross (758).

Our Lady of the Lake University of San Antonio (c): 411 S.W. 24th St., San Antonio, Tex. 78285. Sisters of Divine Providence; 1911 (1,695).

Parks College of St. Louis University (c): Cahokia, Ill. 62206. Jesuits; 1927; independent (1,051).

Portland, University of (c): 5000 N. Willamette Blvd., Portland, Ore. 97203. Holy Cross Fathers; 1901; independent (2,872).

Providence College (c): River Ave. and Eaton St., Providence, R.I. 02918. Dominican Friars; 1917 (3,400).

Quincy College (c): 1831 College Ave., Quincy, Ill. 62301. Franciscan Friars; 1859 (1,940).

Regis College (c): W. 50th Ave. and Lowell Blvd. Denver, Colo. 80221. Jesuit Fathers; 1887 (1,070).

Regis College (w): Weston, Mass. 02193. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1927; independent (1,189).

Rivier College (w): Nashua, N.H. 03060. Sisters of the Presentation of Mary; 1933; independent (2,261). Coed continuing education and graduate school.

Rockhurst College (c): 5225 Troost Ave., Kansas City, Mo. 64110. Jesuit Fathers; 1910 (3,205).

Rosary College (c): 7900 Division St., River Forest, Ill. 60305. Dominican Sisters; 1901 (1,692).

Rosemont College (w): Rosemont, Pa. 19010. Society of the Holy Child Jesus; 1921 (600).

Sacred Heart College (c): Belmont, N.C. 28012. Sisters of Mercy; 1935 (395).

Sacred Heart University (c): Fairfield (P.O. Bridgeport), Conn. 06606. Diocese of Bridgeport; 1963; independent (5,072).

St. Ambrose College (c): Davenport, Ia. 52803. Diocese of Davenport; 1882 (2,060).

Saint Anselm College (c): Manchester N.H. 03102. Benedictine Monks; 1889 (1,901).

St. Basil's College (m): 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford, Conn. 06902. Byzantine-Ukrainian Rite Diocese of Stamford; 1939 (15).

Saint Benedict, College of (w): St. Joseph, Minn. 56374. Benedictine Sisters; 1913 (1,951).

St. Bonaventure University (c): St. Bonaventure, N.Y. 14778. Franciscan Friars; 1856; independent (2,900).

St. Catherine, College of (w): 2004 Randolph St., St. Paul, Minn. 55105. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1905 (1,953).

St. Edward's University (c): Austin, Tex. 78704. Holy Cross Brothers; 1885; independent (2,474).

St. Elizabeth, College of (w): Convent Station, N.J. 07961. Sisters of Charity; 1899; independent (880).

St. Francis, College of (c): 500 N. Wilcox St., Joliet, Ill. 60435. Sisters of St. Francis of Mary Immaculate; 1925; independent (940).

St. Francis College (c): 180 Remsen St., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11201. Franciscan Brothers; 1884; private, independent in the Franciscsan tradition (2,882).

St. Francis College (c): 2701 Spring St., Fort Wayne, Ind. 46808. Sisters of St. Francis; 1890 (1,275).

St. Francis College (c): Loretto, Pa. 15940. Franciscan Fathers; 1847; independent (1,503).

St. John Fisher College (c): 3690 East Ave., Rochester, N.Y. 14618. Basilian Fathers; 1951; independent (1,700).

St. John's University (c): Grand Central and Utopia Pkwys., Jamaica, N.Y. 11439 (Queens Campus); 300 Howard Ave., Grymes Hill, Staten Island, N.Y. 10301 (Staten Island Campus). Vincentian Fathers; 1870 (18,490).

St. John's University (m): Collegeville, Minn. 56321. Benedictines; 1857 (2,000). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph College (w): 1678 Asylum Ave., West Hartford, Conn. 06117. Sisters of Mercy; 1932 (1,212). Coed in graduate school.

Saint Joseph's College (c): N. Windham, Me. 04062. Sisters of Mercy; 1912 (500).

Saint Joseph's College (c): Rensselaer, Ind. 47978. Society of the Precious Blood; 1889 (982).

St. Joseph's College (c): 245 Clinton Ave., Brooklyn, N.Y. 11205 and 155 Roe Blvd., Patchogue, N.Y. 11772. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1916; independent (1,735).

St. Joseph's University (c): 5600 City Ave., Philadelphia, Pa. 19131. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (5,587).

St. Joseph the Provider, College of (c): Clement Rd., Rutland, Vt. 05701. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1954; independent (154).

Saint Leo College (c): Saint Leo, Fla. 33574. Order of St. Benedict; 1889; independent (1,200).

St. Louis University (c): 221 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63103. Jesuit Fathers; 1818 (10,179).

Saint Martin's College (c): Lacey, Wash. 98503. Benedictine Monks; 1895 (550).

St. Mary, College of (w): 1901 S. 72nd St., Omaha, Neb. 68124. Sisters of Mercy; 1923; independent (1,141).

Saint Mary College (w): Leavenworth, Kans. 66048. Sisters of Charity of Leavenworth; 1923 (863).

St. Mary of the Plains College (c): Dodge City, Kans. 67801. Sisters of St. Joseph of Wichita; 1952 (667).

St. Mary-of-the-Woods College (w): St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind. 47876. Sisters of Providence; 1840 (770).

St. Mary's College (w): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Sisters of the Holy Cross; 1844 (1,853).

St. Mary's College (c): Orchard Lake, Mich. 48033. Secular Clergy; 1885 (240).

St. Mary's College (c): Moraga, Calif. 94575. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1863 (2,779).

St. Mary's College (c): Winona, Minn. 55987. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1912 (1,404).

St. Mary's Dominican College (w): 7214 St. Charles Ave., New Orleans, La. 70118. Dominican Sisters; 1910 (880).

St. Mary's University (c): One Camino Santa Maria, San Antonio, Tex. 78284. Society of Mary (Marianists); 1852 (3,311).

St. Michael's College (c): Winooski, Vt. 05404. Society of St. Edmund; 1904 (1,638).

St. Norbert College (c): De Pere, Wis. 54115. Norbertine Fathers; 1898; independent (1,733).

St. Peter's College (c): 2641 Kennedy Blvd., Jersey City, N.J. 07306. Jesuit Fathers; independent; 1872 (4,036).

Saint Rose, College of (c): 432 Western Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12203. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet; 1920; independent (2,728).

St. Scholastica, College of (c): 1200 Kenwood Ave., Duluth, Minn. 55811. Benedictine Sisters; 1912 (1,161).

Saint Teresa, College of (w): Winona, Minn. 55987. Sisters of St. Francis; 1907 (609).

St. Thomas, College of (c): St. Paul, Minn. 55101. Archdiocese of St. Paul; 1885 (5,854).

St. Thomas, University of (c): 3812 Montrose Blvd., Houston, Tex. 77006. Basilian Fathers; 1947 (1,929).

St. Thomas Aquinas College (c): Sparkill, N.Y. 10976. Dominican Sisters of Sparkill; 1952; independent, corporate board of trustees (1,973).

St. Vincent College (c): Latrobe, Pa. 15650. Benedictine Fathers; 1846 (1,060).

St. Xavier College (c): 3700 W. 103rd St., Chicago, Ill. 60655. Sisters of Mercy; chartered 1847 (2,300).

Salve Regina — The Newport College (c): Ochre Point Ave., Newport, R.I. 02840. Sisters of Mercy; 1934 (1,960).

San Diego, University of (c): Alcala Park, San Diego, Calif. 92110. San Diego diocese and Religious of the Sacred Heart; 1949; independent (5,003).

San Francisco, University of (c): Ignation Heights, San Francisco, Calif. 94117. Jesuit Fathers; 1855 (7,065).

Santa Clara, University of (c): Santa Clara, Calif. 95053. Jesuit Fathers; 1851 (7,266).

Santa Fe, College of (c): Santa Fe, N. Mex.

87501. Brothers of the Christian Schools; 1947 (1,000).

Scranton, University of (c): Scranton, Pa. 18510. Society of Jesus; 1888 (4,517).

Seattle University (c): Broadway and East Madison, Seattle, Wash. 98122. Jesuit Fathers; 1891 (4,467).

Seton Hall University (c): South Orange, N.J. 07079. Diocesan Clergy; 1856 (10,157).

Seton Hill College (w): Greensburg, Pa. 15601. Sisters of Charity of Seton Hill; 1883 (937).

Siena College (c): Loudonville, N.Y. 12211. Franciscan Friars; 1937 (2,818).

Siena Heights College (c): Adrian, Mich. 49221. Dominican Sisters; 1919; independent (1,485).

Silver Lake College of Holy Family (c): 2406 S. Alverno Rd., Manitowoc, Wis. 54220. Franciscan Sisters of Christian Charity; 1935 (425).

Spalding College (c): 851 S. 4th Ave., Louisville, Ky. 40203. Sisters of Charity of Nazareth; 1814; independent (1,015).

Spring Hill College (c): Mobile, Ala. 36608. Jesuit Fathers; 1830 (898).

Steubenville, University of (c): Steubenville, Ohio 43952. Franciscan Fathers; 1946 (915).

Stonehill College (c): North Easton, Mass. 02356. Holy Cross Fathers; 1948; independent (2,710).

Thomas Aquinas College (c): 1000 N. Ojai Rd., Santa Paula, Calif. 93060. (108).

Thomas More College (c): Crestview Hills, Covington, Ky. 41017. Diocese of Covington; 1921 (1,229).

Trinity College (w): Colchester Ave., Burlington, Vt. 05401. Sisters of Mercy; 1925 (869).

Trinity College (w): Michigan Ave. and Franklin St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20017. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1897 (758). Coed in graduate school.

Ursuline College (w): 2550 Lander Rd., Cleveland, Ohio 44124. Ursuline Nuns; 1871 (1,300).

Villa Maria College (w): 2551 W. Lake Rd., Erie, Pa. 16505. Sisters of St. Joseph; 1925 (693).

Villanova University (c): Villanova, Pa. 19085. Order of St. Augustine; 1842 (11,190).

Viterbo College (c): La Crosse, Wis. 54601. Franciscan Sisters; 1890 (1,160).

Walsh College (c): 2020 Easton St. N.W., Canton, Ohio 44720. Brothers of Christian Instruction; 1958 (1,150).

Wheeling College (c): 316 Washington Ave., Wheeling, W. Va. 26003. Jesuit Fathers; 1954 (990).

Xavier University (c): 3800 Victory Pkwy., Cincinnati, Ohio 45207. Jesuit Fathers; 1831 (6,950).

Xavier University of Louisiana (c): 7325 Palmetto St., New Orleans, La. 70125. Sisters of Blessed Sacrament; 1925; lay religious administration board (2,194).

Catholic Junior Colleges

Ancilla Domini College (c): Donaldson, Ind. 46513. Ancilla Domini Sisters; 1937 (420).

Aquinas Junior College (c): Harding Rd., Nashville, Tenn. 37205. Dominican Sisters; 1961 (350).

Assumption College for Sisters: Hilltop Rd., Mendham, N.J. 07945. Sisters of Christian Charity; 1953 (30).

Chatfield College (c): St. Martin, O. 45118. Ursulines; 1971 (314).

Donnelly College (c): 1236 Sandusky Ave., Kansas City, Kans. 66102. Archdiocesan College; 1949 (710).

Don Bosco Technical Institute (m): 1151 San Gabriel Blvd., Rosemead, Calif. 91770. Salesians; 1969 (324).

Elizabeth Seton College (c): 1061 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y. 10701. Sisters of Charity; 1960; independent (1,432).

Felician College (c): 3800 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60659.

Hilbert College (c): 5200 S. Park Ave., Hamburg, N.Y. 14075. Franciscan Sisters of St. Joseph; 1957; independent (607).

Holy Cross Junior College (c): Notre Dame, Ind. 46556. Brothers of Holy Cross; 1966 (265).

Manor Junior College (w): Fox Chase Manor, Jenkintown, Pa. 19046. Sisters of St. Basil the Great; 1947 (390).

Maria College (c): 700 New Scotland Ave., Albany, N.Y. 12208. Sisters of Mercy; 1963 (841).

Maria Regina College (w): 1024 Court St., Syracuse, N.Y. 13208. Franciscan Sisters; 1963; independent (622).

Marymount Palos Verdes College (c): Rancho Palos Verdes, Calif. 90274. Religious of the Sacred Heart of Mary (534).

Mt. Aloysius Junior College (c): Cresson, Pa. 16630. Sisters of Mercy; 1939 (449).

Presentation College (c): Aberdeen, S.D. 57401. Sisters of the Presentation; 1951 (325).

St. Catharine College (c); St. Catharine, Ky. 40061. Dominican Sisters; 1931 (243).

St. Gertrude, College of (c): Cottonwood, Ida. 83522. Benedictine Sisters.

St. Gregory's College (c): Shawnee, Okla. 74801. Benedictine Monks; 1876 (341).

St. Mary's College of O'Fallon (c): 200 N. Main St., O'Fallon, Mo. 63366. Sisters of the Most Precious Blood; 1921 (617).

St. Mary's Junior College (c): 2500 S. 6th St., Minneapolis, Minn. 55454. Sisters of St. Joseph of Carondelet (889).

Springfield College in Illinois (c): 1500 N. Fifth St., Springfield, Ill. 62702. Ursuline Nuns; 1929 (441).

Trocaire College (c): 110 Red Jacket Pkwy., Buffalo, N.Y. 14220. Sisters of Mercy; 1958; independent (1,044).

Villa Julie College (c): Green Spring Valley Rd., Stevenson, Md. 21153. Sisters of Notre Dame de Namur; 1952; independent (870).

Villa Maria College of Buffalo (c): 240 Pine Ridge Rd., Buffalo, N.Y. 14225. Felician Srs.; 1960 (850).

A report, entitled "Catholic Higher Education: Trends in Enrollment and Finances 1978-82," indicated that within that period Catholic colleges had increases in total enrollment, enrollment of full-time and part-time students, men and women, undergraduate and graduate students.

DIOCESAN AND INTERDIOCESAN SEMINARIES

(Sources: Almanac survey; *Official Catholic Directory*; NC News Service.)

Information, according to states, includes names of archdioceses and dioceses, and names and addresses of seminaries. Types of seminaries, when not clear from titles, are indicated in most cases. Interdiocesan seminaries are generally conducted by religious orders for candidates for the priesthood from several dioceses. The list does not include houses of study only for members of religious communities. Archdioceses are indicated by an asterisk.

California: Los Angeles* — St. John's Seminary (major), 5012 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo. 93010; St. John's College Seminary, 5118 E. Seminary Rd., Camarillo. 93010; Seminary of Our Lady, Queen of Angels (minor, high school), Box 1071, San Fernando. 91341.

San Diego — St. Francis Seminary (college residence), 1667 Santa Paula Dr., San Diego 92111.

San Francisco* — St. Patrick's Seminary (major), 320 Middlefield Rd., Menlo Park. 94025.

San Jose — St. Joseph's College. P.O. Box 7009, Mountain View 94039.

Colorado: Denver* — St. Thomas Theological Seminary (major), 1300 S. Steele St., Denver 80210.

Connecticut: Hartford* — St. Thomas Seminary (minor), 467 Bloomfield Ave., Bloomfield. 06002.

Norwich — Holy Apostles College (delayed vocation seminary), 33 Prospect Hill Rd.. Cromwell 06416.

Stamford Byzantine Rite — Ukrainian Catholic Seminary: St. Basil College (minor), 195 Glenbrook Rd., Stamford 06902; St. Basil's Preparatory School (minor), 39 Clovelly Rd., Stamford 06902.

District of Columbia: Washington* — Theological College, The Catholic University of America, 401 Michigan Ave., N.E. 20064.

Florida: Miami*, Pensacola-Tallahassee, St. Augustine, St. Petersburg — St. John Vianney College Seminary, 2900 S.W. 87th Ave., Miami 33165; St. Vincent de Paul Regional Seminary (major), Military Trail, P.O. Box 460, Boynton Beach. 33435.

Hawaii: Honolulu — St. Stephen's Seminary (college level), P.O. Box 699, Kaneohe. 96744.

Illinois: Belleville — St. Henry's Preparatory Seminary, 5901 W. Main St., Belleville 62223.

Chicago* — Quigley Preparatory Seminary (North), 103 East Chestnut St., Chicago 60611; Quigley Preparatory Seminary (South), 7740 South Western Ave., Chicago 60620; Niles College of Loyola University, 7135 N. Harlem Ave., Chicago 60631; St. Mary of the Lake Seminary, Mundelein. 60060.

Springfield — Immaculate Conception Seminary, 1903 E. Lake Dr., Springfield 62707.

Indiana: Indianapolis* — St. Meinrad Seminary, College and School of Theology (interdiocesan), St. Meinrad. 47577.

Iowa: Davenport — St. Ambrose College Seminary, 518 W. Locust St., Davenport 52803.

Dubuque* — Seminary of St. Pius X, Loras College, Dubuque 52001.

Kansas: Kansas City* — Savior of the World Seminary (minor), 12601 Parallel Ave., Kansas City 66109.

U.S. SEMINARIES AND STUDENTS, 1962-1983

(Source: *The Official Catholic Directory*.)

Year	Dioc. Seminaries	Total Dioc. Students	Religious Seminaries Scholasticates	Total Rel. Students	Total Seminarians
1962	98	23,662	447	22,657	46,319
1963	107	25,247	454	22,327	47,574
1964	112	26,701	459	22,049	48,750
1965	117	26,762	479	22,230	48,992
1966	126	26,252	481	21,862	48,114
1967	123	24,293	452	21,086	45,379
1968	124	22,232	437	17,604	39,836
1969	122	19,573	407	14,417	33,990
1970	118	17,317	383	11,589	28,906
1971	110	14,987	340	10,723	25,710
1972	106	13,554	326	9,409	22,963
1973	107	12,925	304	8,855	21,780
1974	109	11,765	293	7,583	19,348
1975	104	11,223	269	6,579	17,802
1976	102	11,015	239	6,232	17,247
1977	100	10,344	287	5,599	15,943
1978	98	9,560	278	5,438	14,998
1979	92	8,694	258	5,266	13,960
1980	92	8,552	252	4,674	13,226
1981	88	7,954	240	4,514	12,468
1982	86	7,625	217	4,020	11,645
1983	86	8,046	234	4,008	12,054

SOCIAL SERVICES

The National Conference of Catholic Charities: Established in 1910 to help advance and promote the charitable programs and activities of Catholic community and social service agencies in the United States. As the central and national organization for this purpose, it services member agencies and institutions by consultation, information and assistance in planning and evaluating social service programs under Catholic auspices.

The principal fields of service in which Catholic Charities agencies are engaged are family counseling, child welfare, services for unmarried mothers, community services, day care centers, neighborhood center programs, and care of the aged. Community organization and social action are also functions of Catholic Charities.

The NCCC conducts research with respect to service to the aging, community self-help programs, the institutional care of children, and other social service projects. It represents the Catholic philosophy of social service to government agencies and personnel, and to professional organizations in the field. Its publications include *Charities USA*, a monthly membership magazine, and *Social Thought*, a quarterly co-sponsored with the National School of Social Service of the Catholic University of America.

The NCCC membership includes 575 diocesan agencies and branches, 200 institutions and 3,000 individuals.

Rev. Thomas J. Harvey is executive director of the conference, with offices at 1346 Connecticut Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, originally called the Conference of Charity: An association of Catholic laity devoted to personal service of the poor through the spiritual and corporal works of mercy. The first conference was formed at Paris in 1833 by Frederic Ozanam and his associates.

The first conference in the U.S. was organized in 1845 at St. Louis. There are now approximately 4,300 units of the society in this country, with a membership of about 34,000.

In the past 50 years, members of the society in this country have distributed among poor persons financial and other forms of assistance valued at approximately $350 million.

U.S. Vincentian councils and conferences participating in "twinning" programs assist their poorer counterparts abroad by sending them correspondence, information and financial aid on a continuing basis.

Under the society's revised regulations, women are being admitted to membership. Increasing emphasis is being given to stores and rehabilitation workshops of the society through which persons with marginal income can purchase refurbished goods at minimal cost. Handicapped persons are employed in renovating goods and store operations.

Amin A. de Tarrazi of Paris, France, is president of the Council General, the governing body of the society. There are approximately 750,000 members in the world.

The office of the U.S. Superior Council is located at 4140 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis, Mo. 63108.

Catholic Health Association of the United States, formerly Catholic Hospital Association: Founded in 1915, is a service organization for about 900 Catholic-sponsored health care facilities located throughout the United States.

The association is dedicated to the healing mission of the Church by promoting health of those who are sick or infirm because of age or disability; by respecting human dignity in the experience of sickness and death; and by fostering physical, psychological, emotional, spiritual and social well-being of people.

John E. Curley, Jr., is president. Executive offices are located at 4455 Woodson Rd., St. Louis, Mo. 63134.

The Official Catholic Directory, 1983, reported 635 Catholic general hospitals with 170,678 beds treating 37,832,614 patients; 94 special hospitals with 6,520 beds treating 452,579; and 125 nurses' schools with 21,316 students.

National Association of Catholic Chaplains: Founded in 1965. Membership is approximately 3,000.

Rev. Timothy J. Toohey is executive director. Address: 3257 S. Lake Dr., Milwaukee Wis. 53207.

FACILITIES FOR RETIRED AND AGED PERSONS

(Sources: Almanac survey, *The Official Catholic Directory.*)

This list covers residence, health care and other facilities for the retired and aged under Catholic auspices. Information includes name, type of facility if not evident from the title, address, and total capacity (in parentheses); unless noted otherwise, facilities are for both men and women. Many facilities for the aged offer intermediate nursing care.

Alabama: Allen Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 735 S. Washington Ave., Mobile 36603 (94).

Good Samaritan Skilled Nursing Home, 1107 Voeglin Ave., Selma 36701 (26).

Sacred Heart Residence Little Sisters of the Poor, 1655 McGill Ave., Mobile 36604 (120).

Villa Mercy (Skilled Nursing Facility, Hospice, Home Health Agency), P.O. Box 1096, Daphne 36526.

Arizona: Sacred Heart Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1110 N. 16th St., Phoenix 85006 (128).

Villa Maria de Guadalupe Geriatric Center (Skilled Nursing Facility and Apartments), 4310 E. Grant Rd., Tucson 85712 (93 beds, 50 apartments).

Arkansas: Benedictine Manor (Retirement Home), 2nd and Grand Sts., Hot Springs 71901 (100).

California: Casa Manana Inn, 3700 N. Sutter St., Stockton 95204 (175).

Cathedral Plaza, 1551 Third Ave., San Diego 92101 (221 apartments).

Catholic Women's Center (Residence for Retired Senior Women), 195 E. San Fernando St., San Jose 95112 (50).

Ellis Seniors Residence, 3263 First Ave., Sacramento 95817 (18).

Francis of Assisi Community, 145 Guerrero St., San Francisco 94103 (140); for elderly and handicapped.

Guadalupe Plaza, P.O. Box 80428, San Diego 92138.

Little Flower Haven (Residential Care Facility for Retired), 8585 La Mesa Blvd., La Mesa 92041 (93).

Little Sisters of the Poor, 300 Lake St., San Francisco 94118 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence, 2100 South Western Ave., San Pedro, Calif. 90732 (120).

Madonna Residence (Retirement Home for Women over 60), 1055 Pine St., San Francisco 94109 (46).

Marian Residence (Retirement Home), 124 S. College Dr., Santa Maria 93454 (58).

Nazareth House, 2121 N. 1st St., Fresno 93703 (80).

Nazareth House, 3333 Manning Ave., Los Angeles 90064 (107).

Nazareth House, 245 Nova Albion Way, Terra Linda, San Rafael 94903 (145).

Nazareth House Retirement Home, 6333 Rancho Mission Rd., San Diego 92108 (122).

Our Lady of Fatima Villa (Skilled Nursing Facility, Women), 20400 Saratoga/Los Gatos Rd., Saratoga 95070 (85).

Our Lady's Home, 3431 Foothill Blvd., Oakland 94601 (154).

St. Francis Home (Elderly and Retired Women), 1718 W. 6th St., Santa Ana 92703 (87).

St. John of God Nursing Hospital and Residence, 2035 W. Adams Blvd., Los Angeles 90018.

Villa Scalabrini (Retirement Center), 10631 Vinedale St., Sun Valley 91352 (125).

Villa Siena (Residence and Intermediate Care), 1855 Miramonte Ave., Mountain View 94040 (50, residence; 20, intermediate care).

Colorado: Little Sisters of the Poor, 3629 W. 29th Ave., Denver 80211 (118).

St. Elizabeth Center (Retirement Home), 2825 W. 32nd Ave., Denver 80211 (187).

Connecticut: Augustana Homes, Simeon Rd., Bethel 06801.

Matulaitis Nursing Home, Putnam 06260.

Monsignor Bojnowski Manor, Inc., 50 Pulaski St., New Britain 06053 (60).

Notre Dame Convalescent Home, 76 West Rocks Rd., Norwalk 06851 (60).

Regina Pacis Villa (Residence), RFD No. 1, Pomfret Center 06259 (16).

St. Joseph Guest Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 311 Greene St., New Haven 06511 (86).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 88 Jackson St., Willimantic 06226 (37).

St. Joseph's Manor, Carmelite Srs. for Aged and Infirm, 6448 Main St., Trumbull 06611 (285).

St. Joseph's Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1365 Enfield St., Enfield, Conn. 06082 (94)

St. Lucian's Home for the Aged, 532 Burritt St., New Britain 06053 (65).

St. Mary's Home (Residence and Health Care Facility), 291 Steele Rd., W. Hartford 06117 (177).

Villa Maria Rest Home for the Aged, West St., Thompson 06277 (30).

Delaware: The Antonican, 1701 W. 10th St., Wilmington 19805 (136).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor, 185 Salem Church Rd., Newark 19711.

St. Patrick's House, Inc., 14th and French Sts., Wilmington 19801 (14).

District of Columbia: Jeanne Jugan Residence—St. Joseph' Villa, Little Sisters of the Poor, 4200 Harewood Rd., N.E. 20017.

Florida: All Saints Home for the Aged, 2040 Riverside Ave., Jacksonville 32204 (57).

Carroll Manor, 3667 S. Miami Ave., Miami 33133

Casa Calderon, Inc., 800 W. Virginia St., Tallahassee 32304. Apartments (111).

Cor Jesu Retirement Center, 4918 N. Habana Ave., Tampa 33614 (75).

Haven of Our Lady of Peace (Residence and Health Care Facility), 5200 9th Ave., Pensacola 32504 (88).

Maria Manor Health Care Center, 10300 4th St. N., St. Petersburg 33702 (274).

Marian Towers, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 17505 North Bay Rd., Miami Beach 33160.

Noreen McKeen Residence for Geriatric Care, 315 Flagler Dr. S., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Pennsylvania Retirement Residence, 208 Evernia St., W. Palm Beach 33401 (176).

St. Andrew Towers (Retirement Apartments), 2700 N.W. 99th Ave., Coral Springs 33065.

St. Dominic Gardens, 5849 N.W. 7th St., Miami 33126.

St. Elizabeth Gardens, Inc. (Retirement Apartments), 801 N.E. 33rd St., Pompano Beach 33064.

St. Joseph's Residence, 3485 N.W. 30th St., Ft. Lauderdale 33311.

St. Vincent de Paul Home for Aged, 1818 Polk St., Hollywood 33020.

Illinois: Addolorata Villa (Home for Aged), Highway 83, McHenry Rd., Wheeling 60090 (103).

Alvernia Manor (Residence), 1598 Main St., Lemont 60439 (56).

Carlyle Healthcare Center, 501 Clinton St., Carlyle 62231 (124).

Carmelite Carefree Village, 8419 Bailey Rd., Darien 60559 (96 units, 150 residents).

Cortland Manor Retirement Home, 1900 N. Karlow, Chicago 60639. (52).

Holy Family Health Center, 2380 Dempster, Des Plaines 60016 (272).

Holy Family Villa (Residence and Health Care,), Lemont 60439 (102).

Huber Memorial Home (Women), 1000 30th St., Rock Island 61201 (18).

Jugan Terrace, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2300 N. Racine, Chicago 60614.

Little Sisters of the Poor Center for the Aging, 2325 N. Lakewood Ave., Chicago, Ill. 60614 (120).

Marian Heights Apartments (Elderly, Infirm, Handicapped), 20 Oak St., Alton 62002 (133).

Marian Park, Inc., 2126 W. Roosevelt Rd., Wheaton 60187 (118 apartments).

Maryhaven, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 1700 E. Lake Ave., Glenview 60025 (147).

Mayslake Village (Retirement Apartments), 1801 35th St., Oak Brook 60521 (630 Apartments).

Meredith Memorial Home, Public Square, Belleville 62220 (90).

Merkle-Knipprath Nursing Home, Rt. 1, Franciscan Brothers, Clifton 60927 (100).

Mother Theresa Home, 1270 Main St., Lemont 60439 (58).

Nazarethville, 300 River Rd., Des Plaines 60016 (84).

Our Lady of Angels Retirement Home, 1201 Wyoming, Joliet 60435 (100).

Our Lady of the Snows Apartment Community (Retirement Apartment Community; Health Care Program), 9500 W. Ill., Rt. 15, Belleville 62223 (200).

Pope John Paul I Apartments (Elderly, Infirm, Handicapped), 1 Pope John Paul Plaza, Springfield 62703 (100).

Resurrection Retirement Community, 7298 W. Peterson Ave., Chicago, 60631 (232 Apartments).

Rosary Hill Home, 9000 W. 81st St., Justice 60458 (90).

St. Andrew Home, 7000 N. Newark Ave., Chicago 60648 (198).

St. Ann's Health Care Center, 770 State St., Chester 62233 (92).

St. Benedict Home, 6930 W. Touhy Ave., Niles 60648 (52).

St. Joseph's Home (Sheltered and Intermediate Care), 3306 S. 6th St. Rd., Springfield 62703 (121).

St. Joseph's Home, 2223 W. Heading Ave., Peoria 61604 (200).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 649 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032 (109).

St. Joseph's Home for the Elderly, 80 W. Northwest Hwy., Palatine 60067 (135).

St. Joseph's Home of Chicago, Inc., 2650 N. Ridgeway Ave., Chicago 60647 (173).

St. Patrick's Residence (Sheltered and Intermediate Care; Skilled Nursing Facility), 22 E. Clinton St., Joliet 60431 (202).

Villa Saint Cyril (Residence), 1111 St. John's Ave., Highland Park 60035 (80).

Villa Scalabrini (Residence), 480 N. Wolf Rd., Northlake 60164 (248).

Indiana: Little Company of Mary Health Facility, San Pierre 46374 (180).

Providence Retirement Home, 703 E. Spring St., New Albany 47150 (85).

Regina Pacis Home (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 2900 Washington Ave., Evansville 47715 (154).

Sacred Heart Home (Comprehensive Nursing), R.R. 2, Avilla 46710 (130). LaVerna Terrace (for well elderly), same address (51 units).

St. Anne Home (Residence and Comprehensive Nursing), 1900 Randalia Dr., Ft. Wayne 46805 (154).

St. Anthony's Medical Center, Nursing Home, Main and Franciscan Rd., Crown Point 46307 (211).

St. Augustine Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 2345 W. 86th St., Indianapolis 46260 (120).

St. John's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1236 Lincoln Ave., Evansville 47714 (130).

St. Paul Hermitage, 501 N. 17th St., Beech Grove 46107 (105).

Iowa: The Alverno Health Care Facility, 849 13th Ave. N., Clinton 52732 (136).

Bishop Drumm Retirement Center, 5837 Winwood Dr., Des Moines 50324 (120 beds; 95 apartments).

Hallmar-Mercy Hospital (Home for the Aged), 701 Tenth St. S.E., Cedar Rapids 52403.

Holy Spirit Retirement Home (Nursing Home), 1701 W. 25th St., Sioux City 51103 (94).

Kahl Home for the Aged and Infirm (Intermediate Care Facility), 1101 W. 9th St., Davenport 52804 (125).

The Marian Home, 2400 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501 (97) and Marian Village (Apartments), 2330 6th Ave. North, Fort Dodge 50501.

Mary of the Angels Home (Women, Employed and Retired), 605 Bluff St., Dubuque 52001 (85).

Padre Pio Health Care Center, Stonehill Care Center (Residence, Nursing Home), 3485 Windsor, Dubuque 52001 (250).

Ritter Home for Retired Women, 1837 Sunnyside Ave., Burlington 52601 (8).

St. Anthony Nursing Home, 406 E. Anthony St., Carroll 51401 (80).

St. Francis Continuation Care and Nursing Home, Burlington 52601 (82).

Kansas: Catholic Center for the Aging, 3411 E. Zimmerly, Wichita 67218 (150).

Mt. Joseph (Intermediate Care Facility), 1110 W. 11, R.R. 1, Concordia 66901 (100).

St. John Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 701 Seventh St., Victoria 67671 (60).

St. Joseph Home (Skilled Care Facility), 759 Vermont Ave., Kansas City 66101.

Villa Maria, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 116 S. Central, Mulvane 67110 (66).

Kentucky: Cardome Residence for Women, Georgetown 40324 (30).

Carmel Home (Residence and Nursing Home), Old Hartford Rd., Owensboro 42301 (84).

Carmel Manor (Personal Care Home), Carmel Manor Rd., Ft. Thomas, 41075 (99).

Knottsville Home for Senior Citizens, P.O. Box R. 1, Philpot 42366 (50).

Madonna Manor Nursing Home, 2344 Amsterdam Rd., Covington 41016 (38). (Cottages for Senior Citizens: 9, with 48 apartments.

St. Charles Nursing Home, 500 Farrell Dr., Covington 41011 (147).

St. Margaret of Cortona Home (Women, Personal Care Home), 1310 Leestown Pike, Lexington [illegible] ([illegible]).

Taylor Manor Nursing Home, Versailles 40383 ([illegible]).

Louisiana: Annunciation Inn, 1220 Spain St., New Orleans 70117 (106 residential units).

Bethany M.H.S. Health Care Center (Women), P.O. Box 2308, Lafayette 70501 (42).

Chateau de Notre Dame (Residence and Nursing Home), 2832 Burdette St., New Orleans 70125 (110 residential units, 180 nursing beds).

Christopher Inn Apartments, 2110 Royal St., New Orleans 70116.

Consolata Home (Nursing Home), 2319 E. Main St., New Iberia 70560.

Lafon Nursing Home of the Holy Family, 6900 Chef Menteur Hwy., New Orleans 70126 (171).

Mary-Joseph Residence for the Elderly, 4201 Woodland Dr., New Orleans 70114 (123).

Mater Dolorosa Adult Group Home, 1215 Dublin St., New Orleans 70118.

Metairie Manor, 4929 York St., Metairie 70001 ([illegible] residential units).

Nazareth Inn, 9630 Haynes Blvd., New Orleans 70127 ([illegible] Apartments).

Ollie Steele Burden Manor (Nursing Home), 4200 Essen Lane, Baton Rouge 70809 (60).

Our Lady of Prompt Succor Home (Nursing and Extended Care Facility), 751 E. Prudhomme Lane, Opelousas 70570.

Place Dubourg, 201 Rue Dubourg, LaPlace 70068 ([illegible] residential units).

Rouquette Lodge, 4300 Hwy 22, Mandeville 70448 ([illegible] residential units).

St. Charles Nursing Home, P.O. Box 506, Newellton 71357.

St. John Berchman's Manor, 3400 St. Anthony St., New Orleans 70122.

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 2301 Sterlington Rd., Monroe 71201 (130).

St. Margaret's Daughters Nursing Home, (Women), 6220 Chartres St., New Orleans 70117 (110).

St. Martin Manor, 1501 N. Johnson St., New Orleans 70116 (140 residential units).

Villa St. Maurice, 500 St. Maurice Ave., New Orleans 70117. (110 residential units).

Wynhoven Apartments (Residence for Senior Citizens), 4600 - 10th St., Marrero 70072 (350).

Maine: Deering Pavilion (Apartments for Senior Citizens), 800 Forest Ave., Portland 04103 (200 units).

Marcotte Nursing Home, 100 Campus Ave., Lewiston 04240 (376).

Mt. St. Joseph (Nursing Home), Highwood St., Waterville 04901 (77).

St. Andre Health Care Facility, Inc. (Nursing Home), 407 Pool Rd., Biddeford 04005 (96).

St. Joseph's Manor, 1133 Washington Ave., Portland 04103 (200).

Seton Village, Inc., 1 Carver St., Waterville 04901 (140 housing units.)

Villa Muir, Home for Women, Bay View, Saco 04072 (15).

Maryland: Cardinal Shehan Center for the Aging, Inc., 2300 Dulaney Valley Rd., Towson 21204. Five services: 400-bed long-term care facility; 200 apartments for elderly; residence for elderly in urban area; outreach programs to elderly in homes; retirement residence for priests.

Carroll Manor (Residence and Nursing Home), 4922 La Salle Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (232).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Martin's Home (for the Aged), 601 Maiden Choice Lane, Baltimore 21228 (120).

Sacred Heart Home, 5805 Queens Chapel Rd., Hyattsville 20782 (102).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1222 Tugwell Dr., Baltimore 21228 (40).

Villa Rosa (Nursing Home), Lottsford Vista Rd., Mitchellville 20716 (99).

Massachusetts: Beaven-Kelly Home for Men (Rest Home), 1245 Main St., Brightside, Holyoke 01040 (55).

Catholic Memorial Home (Nursing Home), 2446 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (288).

Don Orione Nursing Home, 111 Orient Ave., East Boston 02128 (200). Adult day care center (30).

D'Youville Manor (Nursing Home), 981 Varnum St., Lowell 01854 (196). Day care program (20).

Jeanne Jugan Residence, Little Sisters of the Poor (Nursing Home), 186 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143 (120). Jeanne Jugan Pavilion, 190 Highland Ave., Somerville 02143. Apartments (33 residents).

Madonna Manor (Nursing Home), N. Washington St., N. Attleboro 02760 (121).

Marian Manor, Carmelite Sisters for the Aged and Infirm (Nursing Home), 130 Dorchester St., S. Boston, 02127 (376).

Marian Manor of Taunton Nursing Home, 33 Summer St., Taunton 02780 (83).

Maristhill Nursing Home, 66 Newton St., Waltham 02154 (120).

Mary Immaculate Nursing Home, Bennington St., Lawrence 01841 (250). Adult Day Health Care Center (30).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Home, Holy Family Rd., Holyoke 01040 (116).

Our Lady's Haven (Nursing Home), 71 Center St., Fairhaven 02719 (110).

The Protectory, Inc., 189 Maple St., Lawrence 01841. (111 units). The Second Protectory, Inc., 191 Maple St., Lawrence (106 units). The Third Protectory, Inc., 193 Maple St., Lawrence 01841 (88 units). Congregate Housing; Apartments.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 359 Summer St., New Bedford 02740 (215).

St. Francis Home for Aged, 37 Thorne St., Worcester 01604 (83). Adult Day Health Care (30).

St. Joseph Manor Nursing Home, 215 Thatcher St., Brockton 02402 (120).

St. Joseph's Manor (Rest Home, Women), 321 Centre St., Dorchester, Boston 02122 (95).

St. Luke's Home (Rest Home, Women), 85 Spring St., Springfield 01105 (92).

St. Patrick's Manor (Nursing Home), 863 Central St., Framingham 01701 (292).

Michigan: Bishop Noa Home for Senior Citizens, Escanaba 49829 (109).

Burtha M. Fisher Home, Little Sisters of the Poor (Residence and Nursing Home), 17550 Southfield Rd., Detroit 48235 (130).

Casa Maria (Residence), 600 Maple Vista, Imlay City 48444 (96).

Kundig Center (Residence), 3300 Jefferies Freeway, Detroit 48208 (180). Rooms and apartments.

Lourdes Nursing Home (Skilled Facility), 2300 Watkins Lake Rd., Pontiac 48054 (108).

Madonna Villa Senior Residence, 17825 Fifteen Mile Rd., Fraser, 48026 (90).

Marian Hall (Residence), 529 Detroit St., Flint 48502 (124).

Marian-Oakland West, 29250 W. Ten Mile Rd., Farmington Hills 48024 (100).

Marian Place (Residence), 408 W. Front St., Monroe 48161 (52).

Marycrest Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 15475 Middlebelt Rd., Livonia 48154 (55).

Marydale Center for Senior Citizens (Board and Apartments), 3147 Tenth Ave., Port Huron 48060 (74).

Maryhaven (Residence), 11350 Reeck Rd., Southgate 48195 (93).

St. Ann's Home, (Residence and Nursing Home), 2161 Leonard St. N.W., Grand Rapids 49504 (112).

St. Catherine Cooperative House for Elderly Women, 1641 Webb Ave., Detroit 48206.

St. Elizabeth Briarbank (Residence), P.O. Box O, 1315 N. Woodward Ave., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (55).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), 915 N. River Rd., Saginaw 48603 (100).

St. John Vianney Cooperative House for Men, 4806 Mt. Elliot, Detroit 48207 (30).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 4800 Cadieux Rd., Detroit 48224 (104).

Stapleton Center (Residence), 9341 Agnes St., Detroit 48214 (65).

Villa Elizabeth (Nursing Home), 2100 Leonard St. N.E., Grand Rapids 49505 (136).

Villa Francesca (Residence, Women), 565 W. Long Lake Rd., Bloomfield Hills 48013 (18).

Villa Marie (Board and Apartments), 15131 Newburgh Rd., Livonia 48154.

Minnesota: Assumption Home, Cold Spring 56320 (68).

Bethany Home, Onamia 56359 (80).

Divine Providence Community Home (Intermediate Care), 700 Third Ave. N.W., Sleepy Eye 56085 (58).

Divine Providence Home (Skilled Nursing Home), Ivanhoe 56142 (51).

John Paul Apartments, Cold Spring 56320 (61). For elderly and handicapped.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence (Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care), 330 S. Exchange St., St. Paul 55102 (143).

Madonna Towers (Retirement Apartments and Nursing Home), 4001 19th Ave. N.W., Rochester 55901 (200).

Mary Rondorf Retirement Home, 222 N. 5th St., Staples 56479 (84).

Mother of Mercy Nursing Home, Albany 56307 (62).

Regina Nursing Home and Retirement Residence, Hastings 55033. Nursing home (61); retirement home (86).

Sacred Heart Hospice (Nursing Home), 1200 Twelfth St. S.W., Austin 55912 (59).

St. Ann's Residence, 330 E. 3rd St., Duluth 55805 (200).

St. Anne Hospice (Residence and Nursing Care), 1347 W. Broadway, Winona 55987 (121).

St. Benedict's Center (Nursing Home), 1810 Minnesota Blvd. S.E., St. Cloud 56301 (220).

St. Elizabeth's Hospital and Nursing Home, 1200-5th Grant Blvd., Wabasha 55981 (52).

St. Francis Home, Breckenridge 56520 (124).

St. Mary's Home (Nursing Home), 1925 Norfolk Ave., St. Paul 55116 (140).

St. Mary's Hospital and Nursing Home, Winsted 55395 (95).

St. Mary's Nursing Center, Detroit Lakes 56501 (103).

St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center, 2512 S. 7th St., Minneapolis 55454 (240).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Pierz 56364 (66).

St. Otto's Home (Nursing Home), Little Falls 56345 (159).

St. Therese Home (Residence and Health Care Facility) (302) and St. Therese Retirement Apartments (220), 8000 Bass Lake Rd., New Hope 55428.

St. William's Nursing Home, Parkers Prairie 56361 (61).

Villa of St. Francis Nursing Home, Morris 56267 (144).

Villa St. Vincent (Skilled Nursing Home and Residence), 516 Walsh St., Crookston 56726. Nursing home (80); residence (95).

Mississippi: Santa Maria Retirement Apartments, 305 E. Beach St., Biloxi, 39530.

Villa Maria Retirement Apartments, 921 Porter Ave., Ocean Springs 39564.

Missouri: The Alverne (Retirement Home), 1014 Locust St., St. Louis 63101 (251).

Cathedral Square Towers, 444 W. 12th St., Kansas City 64105. Apartments for elderly and handicapped.

Chariton Apartments (Retirement Apartments), 4249 Michigan Ave., St. Louis 63111 (122 units; 132 residents).

DePaul Community Health Center — St. Anne's Division (Nursing Home), 12349 DePaul Dr., Bridgeton 63044 (114).

LaVerna Heights Retirement Home (Women), 104 E. Park Ave., Savannah 64485 (40).

LaVerna Village Apartments, 1000-1005 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (20).

LaVerna Village Nursing Home, 904 Hall Ave., Savannah 64485 (120).

Little Sisters of the Poor (Home for Aged), 3225 N. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63107 (210).

Mary, Queen and Mother Center (Skilled-Intermediate Nursing Care), 7601 Watson Rd., St. Louis 63119 (220).

Mercy Villa (Nursing Home), Division of St. John's Regional Health Center, 1100 E. Montclair, Springfield 65807 (150).

Mother of Good Counsel Home (Nursing Home, Women), 6825 Natural Bridge Rd., Normandy, 63121.

Our Lady of Mercy Home (Residence and Nursing Home), 918-24 E. 9th St., Kansas City 64106 (153).

Our Lady of Mercy Country House, Box 451, R.R. No. 4, Liberty 64038 (39).

Price Memorial Skilled Nursing Facility Forby Rd., P.O. Box 476, Eureka 63025 (120.

St. Agnes Home for the Aged, 10341 Manchester Rd., Kirkwood 63122 (130).

St. Joseph Hill Nursing Care Facility (Men), Highway FF, Eureka 63025 (130).

St. Joseph's Home, 723 First Capitol Dr., St. Charles 63301 (101).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, 1306 W. Main St., Jefferson City 65101 (75).

Nebraska: Bergen Mercy Care Center (Health Care), 1870 S. 75th St., Omaha 68124 (250).

Madonna Professional Care Center, 2200 S. 52nd St., Lincoln 68506 (182).

Mt. Carmel Home, Keens' Memorial (Nursing Home), 412 W. 18th St., Kearney 68847 (76).

New Cassel Retirement Center, 900 N. 90th St., Omaha 68114. (156).

St. Joseph's Home (Residential Care), 320 E. Decatur St., West Point 68788 (48).

St. Joseph's Home, 401 N. 18th St., Norfolk 68701 (70).

St. Joseph's Villa, David City 68632. (65).

New Hampshire: Mount Carmel Nursing Home, 235 Myrtle St., Manchester 03104 (120).

St. Ann Home, 195 Dover Point Rd., Dover 03820 (53).

St. Francis Home (Nursing Home), Court St., Laconia 03246 (51).

St. Teresa Manor (Nursing Home), 519 Bridge St., Manchester 03104 (51).

St. Vincent de Paul Nursing Home, Providence Ave., Berlin 03570 (80).

New Jersey: Holy Family Residence (Women), 44 Rifle Camp Rd., P.O. Box 536, W. Paterson 07424 (64).

Little Sisters of the Poor, St. Joseph Home, 140 Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (247).

Mater Dei Nursing Home, RD 3, Box 164, Rt. 40, P.O. Newfield 08344 (64).

Morris Hall, Home for the Aged (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 2361 Lawrenceville Rd., Lawrenceville 08648 (127).

Mount St. Andrew Villa (Residence), 55 W. Midland Ave., Paramus 07652 (50).

Our Lady's Residence (Nursing Home), Glendale and Clematis Aves., Pleasantville 08232 (104).

St. Ann's Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Home, Women), 198 Old Bergen Rd., Jersey City 07305 (106). Adult Medical Day Care.

St. Joseph's Home (Women), 240 Longhouse Dr., Hewitt 07421.

St. Joseph's Rest Home for Aged Women, 46 Preakness Ave., Paterson 07502 (30).

St. Joseph's Senior Residence, 1 St. Joseph Terr., Woodbridge 07095.

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence, Women), Peapack 07977 (18).

St. Mary's Catholic Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 1730 Kresson Rd., Cherry Hill 08003 (215).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 45 Elm St., Montclair 07042 (135).

Villa Maria (Residence and Infirmary, Women), 641 Somerset St., N. Plainfield 07061 (70).

New Mexico: Good Shepherd Manor (Residential Care for Aged Persons), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 10248, Albuquerque 87114 (43).

New York: Bernardine Apartments, 417 Churchill Ave., Syracuse 13205.

Consolation Residence, 111 Beach Dr., West Islip 11795 (250).

Ferncliff Nursing Home, P.O. Box 386, River Rd., Rhinebeck 12572 (320).

Frances Schervier Home and Hospital, 2975 Independence Ave., New York 10463 (364).

Good Samaritan Nursing Home, Sayville, N.Y. 11782.

The Heritage (Residence), 1450 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621.

Holy Family Home, 410 Mill St., Williamsville 14221 (90).

Kateri Residence, 150 Riverside Dr., New York 10024.

Little Sisters of the Poor, Jeanne Jugan Residence (Skilled Nursing and Health Related), 3200 Baychester Ave., Bronx 10475 (203).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Home, 1740-84th St., Brooklyn 11214 (146).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Queen of Peace Residence, 110-30 221st St., Queens Village 11429 (202).

Madonna Home of Mercy Hospital (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility) (140), and Mercy Hospital Health Related Facility (Residence) (58), Watertown 13601.

Madonna Residence, 1 Prospect Park W., Brooklyn, 11215 (290).

Mary Manning Walsh Home (Nursing Home), 1339 York Ave., New York 10021 (362).

Mercy General Hospital Nursing Home Unit, Tupper Lake 12986 (31).

Mt. Loretto Nursing Home, (Skilled Nursing Facility), R.D., 3, Amsterdam 12010 (82).

Nazareth Nursing Home, and Health Related Facility, 291 W. North St., Buffalo 14201 (122).

Our Lady of Hope Residence (Home for the Aged), Little Sisters of the Poor, 1 Jeanne Jugan Lane, Latham 12210 (250).

Ozanam Hall of Queens Nursing Home, Inc.

(Skilled Nursing and Health-Related Facilities), 42-41 201st St., Bayside 11361 (432).

Providence Rest, 3304 Waterbury Ave., Bronx 10465 (200).

Resurrection Rest Home (Nursing Home and Health Related Facility, Women), Castleton 12033 (50).

Sacred Heart Home (Residence) 4520 Ransom Rd., Clarence 10431. Brothers of Mercy Nursing Home, 10570 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031. Brothers of Mercy Housing Co., Inc. (Apartments), 10500 Bergtold Rd., Clarence 14031.

Sacred Heart Nursing Home, 8 Mickle St., Plattsburgh 12901 (89).

St. Ann's Home (Nursing Home and Extended Care Facility), 1500 Portland Ave., Rochester 14621 (354).

St. Anthony's Home for the Aged, 5285 S. Park Ave., Hamburg 14075 (68).

St. Clare Manor, 543 Locust St., Lockport 14094 (28).

St. Columban's on the Lake (Retirement Home), Silver Creek 14136 (50).

St. Elizabeth Home, 5539 Broadway, Lancaster 14086 (102).

St. Francis Home (Nursing and Health Related Facility), 147 Reist St., Williamsville 14221 (98).

St. Joseph Manor, W. State St., Olean 14760 (22).

St. Joseph's Guest Home, Missionary Sisters of St. Benedict,, 350 Cuba Hill Rd., Huntington 11743 (60).

St. Joseph's Home, Table Rock Sloatsburg 10974 (20).

St. Joseph's Home (Nursing Home), 420 Lafayette St., Ogdensburg 13669 (82).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2535 Genesee St., Utica 13501 (120).

St. Joseph's Villa (Residence), 38 Prospect Ave., Catskill 12414 (60).

St. Luke Manor for Chronically Ill, 17 Wiard St., Batavia 14020 (20).

St. Mary's Manor, 515 Sixth St., Niagara Falls 14301 (119).

St. Patrick's Home for the Aged and Infirm, 66 Van Cortland Park S., Bronx 10463 (226).

St. Vincent's Home for the Aged, 319 Washington Ave., Dunkirk 14048 (36).

St. Zita's Home (Women), 143 W. 14th St., New York 10011 (46).

Teresian House, Washington Ave. Extension, Albany 12203 (300).

Uihlein Mercy Center (Nursing Home), Lake Placid 12946 (96).

North Carolina: Maryfield Nursing Home (116 beds) and Maryfield Acres (16 retirement homes), Greensboro Rd., High Point 27260 (115).

North Dakota: Holy Family Guest Home (Nursing Home), Carrington 58421 (38).

Manor St. Joseph Home for Aged and Infirm; Edgeley 58433 (40).

Marillac Manor (Retirement Apartments), 1016 N. 28th St., Bismarck 58501 (42 apartments).

St. Anne's Guest Home (Retirement), 524 N. 17th St., 813 Lewis Blvd., Grand Forks 58201 (56) Apartments (30).

St. Olaf Guest (Retirement) Home, Powers Lake 58773 (20).

St. Vincent's Nursing Home, 1021 N. 26th St., Bismarck 58501 (94).

Ohio: Archbishop Leibold Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 476 Riddle Rd., Cincinnati 45220 (125).

Assumption Nursing Home, 550 W. Chalmers Ave., Youngstown 44511 (126).

Francesca Residence, 39 N. Portage Path, Akron 44303 (50).

Franciscan Terrace (Residence and Nursing Care), 80 Compton Rd., Cincinnati 45215 (90).

House of Loreto (Nursing Home), 2812 Harvard Ave. N.W., Canton 44709 (98).

Jennings Hall, Inc. (Intermediate Care Facility), 10204 Granger Rd., Garfield Heights 44125 (105).

Kirby Manor (Retirement Apartments), 11500 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (232 suites).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sacred Heart Home, 4900 Navarre Ave., Oregon 43616 (158).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Sts. Joseph and Mary Home for Aged, 4291 Richmond Rd., Cleveland 44122 (140).

The Maria-Joseph Living Care Center, 4830 Salem Ave., Dayton 45416 (388).

Mount Alverna (Residence and Nursing Care for Aged), 6765 State Rd., Parma 44134 (200).

Mt. St. Joseph (Skilled Nursing Facility, Dual Certified), 21800 Chardon Rd., Cleveland 44117 (100).

Nazareth Towers, 300 E. Rich St., Columbus 43215. Hi-rise apartments for independent living.

St. Augustine Manor (Nursing Home), 7818 Detroit Ave., Cleveland 44102 (194).

St. Edward Nursing Home, 3131 Smith Rd., Akron 44313 (100).

St. Francis Home for the Aged, 182 St. Francis Ave., Tiffin 44883 (111).

St. Francis Rehabilitation Hospital and Nursing Home, 401 N. Broadway St., Green Springs 44836.

St. Joseph's Hospice (Nursing Home), 2308 Reno Dr., Louisville 44641 (100).

St. Margaret Hall (Residence and Nursing Facility), 1960 Madison Rd., Cincinnati 45206 (145).

St. Raphael Home (Nursing Home), 1550 Roxbury Rd., Columbus 43212 (80).

St. Rita's Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 880 Greenlawn Ave., Columbus 43223 (100).

St. Theresa Home for the Aged, 6760 Belkenton Pl., Cincinnati 45236 (110).

Schroder Manor (Residence and Skilled Nursing Care), Franciscan Sisters of the Poor, 1302 Millville Ave., Hamilton 45013 (85).

The Siena Home (Skilled Nursing Home), 235 W. Orchard Spring Dr., Dayton 45415 (99).

The Villa Sancta Anna Home for the Aged, 25000 Chagrin Blvd., Beachwood 44122 (68).

Oklahoma: Franciscan Villa, 17110 E. 51st St. S., Broken Arrow 74012. Intermediate nursing care (60); apartments (66).

St. Ann's Nursing Home, 3825 N.W. 19th St., Oklahoma City 73107 (82).

Oregon: Benedictine Nursing Center, S. Main St., Mt. Angel 97362 (127).

Maryville Nursing Home, 14645 S.W. Farmington, Beaverton 97007 (132).

Mt. St. Joseph's Residence and Extended Care Center, 3060 S.E. Stark St., Portland 97214 (317).

St. Catherine's Residence and Nursing Center, 3959 Sheridan Ave., North Bend 97459 (166).

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home, 2365 4th St., Baker 97814 (93).

Pennsylvania: Ascension Manor I (Senior Citizen Housing), 911 N. Franklin St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Ascension Manor II (Senior Citizen Housing), 970 N. 7th St., Philadelphia 19123 (140 units).

Benetwood Apartments for Elderly and Handicapped, 640 Troupe Rd., Erie 16421 (83).

Christ the King Manor, 1100 W. Long Ave., Du Bois 15801 (160).

Corpus Christi Residence, 7165 Churchland St., Pittsburgh 15206 (27).

Drueding Infirmary, 413 W. Master St., Philadelphia 19122 (52).

Garvey Manor (Nursing Home), Logan Blvd., Hollidaysburg, 16648 (150).

Holy Family Home, Little Sisters of the Poor, 5300 Chester Ave., Philadelphia 19143 (1600).

Holy Family Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1200 Spring St., Bethlehem 18018 (200).

Holy Ghost Guest Home (Women), 4537 Wm. Flynn Hwy., Allison Park 15101 (15).

Immaculate Mary Home, (Skilled and Intermediate Nursing Care), Holme Circle and Welsh Rd., Philadelphia 19136 (300).

John XXIII Home, 2250 Shenango Freeway, Hermitage 16146 (100).

Little Flower Manor Nursing Home, 1201 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (122).

Little Flower Manor of Diocese of Scranton, (Long-Term Skilled Nursing and Intermediate Care Facility), 200 S. Meade St., Wilkes-Barre 18702.

Little Sisters of the Poor, 1028 Benton Ave. N.S., Pittsburgh 15212 (140).

Little Sisters of the Poor, Holy Family Residence, 2500 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (82).

Maria Joseph Manor, Danville 17821 (94).

Marian Manor (Residence and Nursing Care), 2695 Winchester Dr., Pittsburgh 15220 (172).

Mount Macrina Manor (Women), Uniontown 15401 (46).

Mt. Trexler Skilled Nursing Unit of Sacred Heart Hospital, Limeport 18060 (65).

Redeemer Village, Huntingdon Pike, Huntingdon Valley 19006 (150 apartments).

Sacred Heart Manor (Nursing Home), 6445 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 19119 (153).

St. Anne Home (Intermediate and Skilled Nursing Care), R.D. 2, Columbia 17512 (120).

St. Anne Home for the Elderly (Skilled Nursing Facility), 685 Angela Dr., Greensburg 15601 (125).

St. Basil's Home for Aged Women (Residential), Box 878, Uniontown 15401 (8).

St. Ignatius Nursing Home, 4401 Haverford Ave., Philadelphia 19104 (176).

St. John Neumann Nursing Home, 10400 Roosevelt Blvd. Philadelphia 19116 (196).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged, 1182 Holland Rd., Holland 18966 (96).

St. Joseph Home for the Aged (Skilled Nursing Facility), 5324 Penn Ave., Pittsburgh 15224 (150).

St. Joseph's House of Hospitality (Low Income Senior Citizen Residence for Men and Women), 1635 Bedford Ave., Pittsburgh 15219 (65).

St. Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1616 Huntingdon Pike, Meadowbrook 19046 (250).

St. Joseph's Residence, 1111 S. Cascade St., New Castle 16101.

St. Leonard's Guest Home, 601 N. Montgomery St., Hollidaysburg 16648 (22).

St. Mary's Home of Erie, 607 E. 26th St., Erie 16504. Residential facility (110); geriatric nursing facility (196).

St. Mary's Manor for Sighted and Blind, 701 Lansdale Ave., Lansdale 19446 (160).

St. Mary's Villa (Nursing Home), Elmhurst 18416 (121).

Villa de Marillac Nursing Home, 5300 Stanton Ave., Pittsburgh 15206 (50).

Villa St. Teresa (Residence), 1215 Springfield Rd., Darby 19023 (53).

Villa Teresa (Nursing Home), 1051 Avila Rd., Harrisburg 17109 (178).

Vincentian Home for the Chronically Ill., Perrymont Rd., Pittsburgh 15237 (219).

Rhode Island: Jeanne Jugan Residence of the Little Sisters of the Poor, 964 Main St., Pawtucket 02860 (132).

L'Hospice St. Antoine (Home for Aged), 400 Mendon Rd., North Smithfield 02895 (244).

St. Clare Home for the Aged, 309 Spring St., Newport 02840 (44).

Scalabrini Villa (Convalescent, Rest — Nursing Home). 860 N. Quidnessett Rd., North Kingstown 02852 (70).

South Carolina: Carter-May Home, 1660 Ingram Rd., Charleston 29407 (12). Personal care home for elderly ladies.

South Dakota: Brady Memorial Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 500 S. Ohlman St., Mitchell 57301 (60). Independent living units (2).

Maryhouse, Inc. (Skilled Nursing Facility), 717 E. Dakota, Pierre 57501 (82).

Mother Joseph Manor (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1002 North Jay St., Aberdeen 57401 (80). Apartment units (7). Adult day care program. Respite nursing care.

St. William's Home for the Aged (Intermediate Care, 60), and Angela Hall (Supervised Living, 15), 901 E. Virgil, Box 432, Milbank 57252.

Tekakwitha Nursing Home (Skilled and Intermediate Care). Sisseton 57262 (101).

Tennessee: Alexian Brothers Rest Home (Retired Men and Women), Signal Mountain 37377 (150).

Ave Maria Home, Inc., 2805 Charles Bryan Rd., Memphis 38134 (73).

St. Mary Manor, 1771 Highway 45 Bypass, Jackson 38301.

St. Peter Manor, 108 N. Aubrundale, Memphis 38104.

St. Peter Villa (Nursing Home), 141 N. McLean, Memphis 38104.

Texas: Casa Apartment Complex for Elderly and Handicapped, 3201 Sondra Dr., Fort Worth 76107.

Home for Aged Women-Men, 920 S. Oregon St., El Paso 79901 (24).

Laboure Care Center, 1950 Record Crossing Rd., Dallas 75235.

Mother of Perpetual Help Home (Intermediate Care Facility), 519 E. Madison Ave., Brownsville 78520 (39).

Mt. Carmel Home (Personal Care Home), 4130 S. Alameda St., Corpus Christi 78411 (92).

The Regis (Retirement Center), 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (210).

The Retirement Residence, Inc., 2819 Rio Grande, Austin 78705 (100).

St. Ann's Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), P.O. Box 1179, Panhandle 79068 (52).

St. Anthony's Center (Skilled Nursing, Rehabilitation, Geriatric), 6301 Almeda Rd., Houston 77021 (372).

St. Benedict's Nursing Home, Alamo and Johnson Sts., San Antonio 78204 (197).

St. Dominic Residence Hall, 2401 E. Holcombe Blvd., Houston 77021 (180).

St. Dominic Nursing Home, 6502 Grand Ave., Houston 77021 (120).

St. Elizabeth Nursing Home, 400 Austin Ave., Waco 76701 (179).

St. Francis Nursing Home (Home for Aged and Convalescents), 2717 N. Flores St., San Antonio 78212 (143).

St. Francis Village, Inc. (Retired and Elderly), Crowley. Mailing address — P.O. Box 16310, Ft. Worth 76133 (425).

St. Joseph Residence, 330 W. Pembroke St., Dallas 75208 (49).

San Juan Nursing Home (Skilled Care Facility), 300 N. Nebraska Ave., P.O. Box 1238, San Juan 78589 (52).

Utah: St. Joseph Villa (Skilled Nursing Home), 474 Westminster Ave., Salt Lake City 84115 (98).

Vermont: Loretto Home for Aged, 59 Meadow St., Rutland 05701 (54).

Michaud Memorial Manor (Home for Aged), Derby Line 05830 (24).

St. Joseph's Home for Aged, 243 N. Prospect St., Burlington 05401 (53).

Virginia: Madonna Home, 814 W. 37th St., Norfolk 23508 (15).

Russell House, 900 First Colonial Rd., Virginia Beach 23454 (127).

St. Francis Home, 2511 Wise St., Richmond 23225 (25).

St. Joseph's Home for the Aged, Little Sisters of the Poor, 1503 Michael Rd., Richmond 23229 (126).

Washington: Cathedral Plaza Apartments (Retirement Apartments), W. 1120 Sprague Ave., Spokane 99204 (150).

The Delaney, W. 242 Riverside Ave., Spokane 99201 (84).

The De Paul Retirement Apartments, 4831 35th Ave. S.W., Seattle 98126 (111 units).

Fahy Garden Apartments, W. 1403 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (31).

Fahy West Apartments, W. 1523 Dean Ave., Spokane 99201 (55).

The Josephinum (Retirement Home), 1902 2nd Ave., Seattle 98101 (228).

Mt. St. Vincent Nursing Center, 4831 35th Ave., S.W., Seattle 98126 (198).

The O'Malley, E. 707 Mission, Spokane 99202 (100).

St. Joseph Nursing Home, 1006 North H St., Aberdeen 98520 (33).

St. Joseph Care Center (Skilled Long-Term Care), West 20 — 90th Ave., Spokane 99204 (103). Adult day care center (35).

West Virginia: Knights of St. George Home, Wellsburg 26070 (44).

Welty Home for the Aged (Women), 21 Washington Ave., Wheeling 26003 (44).

Wisconsin: Alexian Village of Milwaukee (Retirement Community/Skilled Nursing Home), 9301 N. 76th St., Milwaukee 53223 (197 apartments).

Bethany-St. Joseph Health Care Center, 2507 Shelby Rd., La Crosse 54601 (226).

Clement Manor (Retirement Community Skilled Nursing), 3939 S. 92nd St., Greenfield 53228 (70).

Divine Savior Nursing Home, 715 W. Pleasant St., Portage 53901 (111).

Franciscan Villa, 3601 S. Chicago Ave., S. Milwaukee 53172 (150).

Hope Nursing Home, 439 Ashford Ave., Lomira 53048 (40).

McCormick Memorial Home for the Aged, 212 Iroquois St., Green Bay 54301 (70).

Marian Catholic Home, 3333 W. Highland Blvd., Milwaukee 53208 (360).

Maryhill Manor Nursing and Retirement Home, 973 Main St., Niagara 54151 (45).

Milwaukee Catholic Home, Inc., 2462 N. Prospect Ave., Milwaukee 53211 (185).

Nazareth House (Skilled Nursing Facility), Stoughton 53589 (100).

St. Ann Rest Home (Intermediate Care Facility, Women), 2020 S. Muskego Ave.; Milwaukee 53204 (54).

St. Anne's Home for the Elderly (Aged Poor), 3800 N. 92nd St., Milwaukee 53222 (156).

St. Camillus Health Center (Skilled Nursing Home), 10100 W. Bluemound Rd., Wauwatosa 53226 (188).

St. Catherine Infirmary (Nursing Home), 5635 Erie St., Racine 53402 (40).

St. Elizabeth Home, 502 St. Lawrence Ave., Janesville 53545.

St. Elizabeth's Nursing Home (Women), 745 N. Brookfield Rd., Brookfield 53005 (16).

St. Francis Home, 700 West Ave. S., La Crosse 54601 (95).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing Facility), 1800 New York Ave., Superior 54880 (192).

St. Francis Home (Skilled Nursing), 365 Gillett St., Fond du Lac 54935 (70).

St. Francis Manor (Retirement Residence), 3553 S. 41st St., Milwaukee 53221 (5).

St. Joan Antida Home (Women), 6640 W. Beloit Rd., W. Allis 53219 (76).

St. Joseph's Home, 705 Clyman St., Watertown 53094 (28).

St. Joseph's Home, 9244 29th Ave., Kenosha 53140 (89).

St. Joseph's Home, 5301 W. Lincoln Ave., W. Allis 53219 (124).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 464 S. St. Joseph Ave., Arcadia 54612 (72).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 2415 Cass St., La Crosse 54601 (62).

St. Joseph's Nursing Home, 400 Water Ave., Hillsboro 54634 (65).

St. Joseph Residence, Inc. (Nursing Home), 1925 Division St., New London 54961 (107).

St. Mary's Home for the Aged (Residence and Nursing Care), 2005 Division St., Manitowoc 54220 (172).

St. Mary's Nursing Home, 3516 W. Center St., Milwaukee 53210 (121).

St. Monica's Senior Citizens Home, 3920 N. Green Bay Rd., Racine 53404 (90).

St. Paul Home (Residence and Skilled Nursing Home), 509 W. Wisconsin Ave., Kaukauna 54130 (52).

Villa Clement (Nursing and Convalescent Center), 9047 W. Greenfield Ave., W. Allis 53214 (190).

Villa Loretto Nursing Home, Mount Calvary 53057 (52).

FACILITIES FOR HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AND ADULTS

Sources: Almanac survey; *Directory of Catholic Special Facilities and Programs for Handicapped Children and Adults*, published by the National Catholic Educational Association; *Official Catholic Directory*.

This listing covers facilities and programs with educational and training orientation. Information about other services for the handicapped can generally be obtained from the Catholic Charities Office or its equivalent (c/o Chancery Office) in any diocese. (See Index for listing of addresses of chancery offices in the U.S.)

Abbreviation code: b, boys; c, coeducational; d, day; g, girls; r, residential. Other information includes chronological age for admission. The number in parentheses at the end of an entry indicates total capacity or enrollment.

Deaf and Hard of Hearing

California: St. Joseph's Center for Deaf and Hard of Hearing (d,c; 3-14 yrs.), 4025 Grove St., Oakland 94609 (mailing address).

Illinois: Holy Trinity Day Classes for the Deaf (c; 3-14 yrs.) 1910 Taylor, Chicago 60612 (45).

Louisiana: Chinchuba Institute (d,c; 16 yrs.), 1131 Barataria Blvd., Marrero. 70072 (101).

Massachusetts: Boston School for the Deaf (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 800 N. Main St., Randolph. 02368 (236). Psycho-Education Center (PEC) for emotionally disturbed deaf children (r, d; 3-10 yrs.).

Missouri: St. Joseph Institute for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 15 yrs.), 1483 82nd Blvd., St. Louis 63132 (150).

New York: Cleary School for the Deaf (d,c; infancy through high school), 301 Smithtown Blvd., Lake Ronkonkoma, L.I. 11779 (105).

St. Francis de Sales School for the Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through age 14), 260 Eastern Parkway, Brooklyn 11225.

St. Joseph's School for the Deaf (d,c; birth-13 yrs.), 1000 Hutchinson River Pkwy, Bronx. 10465 (230).

St. Mary's School for the Deaf (r,d,c; birth to 21 yrs.), 2253 Main St., Buffalo. 14214 (220).

Ohio: St. Rita School for the Deaf (r,c; 4 yrs. and older), 1720 Glendale-Milford Rd., Cincinnati. 45215 (120).

Pennsylvania: Abp. Ryan Memorial Institute for Deaf (d,c; parent-infant programs through 8th grade), 3509 Spring Garden St., Philadelphia. 19104 (80).

De Paul Institute (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), Castlegate Ave., Pittsburgh. 15226 (132).

Emotionally And/Or Socially Maladjusted

This listing includes facilities for abused, abandoned and neglected as well as emotionally disturbed children and youth.

California: Gracenter, Convent of the Good Shepherd (r, women), 501 Cambridge, San Francisco 94134 (16).

Hanna Boys Center (r; 9-16 yrs.), Box 100, Sonoma. 95476 (72).

Rancho San Antonio (r,b; 12-16 yrs.), 21000 Plummer St., Chatsworth. 91311 (118).

Stanford Lathrop Memorial Home and Group Homes, Sisters of Social Service, 800 N. Street, Sacramento 95814. Conduct six homes for boys and girls.

Colorado: Excelsior Youth Centers (r,g; 12-21 yrs.), 15001 E. Oxford Ave., Aurora 80014 (96).

Mt. St. Vincent Home (r,c; 5-13 yrs.), 4159 Lowell Blvd., Denver. 80211 (45).

Connecticut: Highland Heights — St. Francis Home for Children (r,d,c; 8-13 yrs.), 651 Prospect St., New Haven. 06505 (38). Also conducts Ken-Mar Group Home (r,d,c; 14-17 yrs.), 682 Prospect St., New Haven 06505 (10).

Mt. St. John (r,b; 11-16 yrs.), Kirtland St., Deep River. 06417 (75).

Delaware: Our Lady of Grace Home for Children (r,c; 6-12 yrs.), 487 Chestnut Hill Rd., Newark 19713 (28).

Florida: Boystown of Florida (r; 13-17 yrs.), 11400 SW 137th Ave., Miami 33186 (45).

Georgia: Village of St. Joseph (r,d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2969 Butner Rd. S.W., Atlanta 30331 (40 r; 48 d). Residential treatment center and therapeutic special school for children with emotional problems, behavior disorders, learning disabilities.

Illinois: Charles I. Doyle, S.J., Center and Day School of Loyola University (d, c; pre-school to 19 yrs.), 1043 Loyola Ave., Chicago 60626 (25 in day school, unlimited in guidance center).

Guardian Angel (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), Plainfield at Theodore St., Joliet 60435 (20 r, 30 d).

St. Joseph Carondelet Child Center (r,b; 5-16 yrs. and d,c; 5-15 yrs.); 739 E. 35th St., Chicago 60616 (32 r, 20 d).

Indiana: Gibault School for Boys (r; 10-16 yrs.), 5901 Dixie Bee Rd., Terre Haute. 47802 (104).

Hoosier Boys Town (r; 9-18 yrs.), Schererville. 46375 (65).

Kentucky: Boys' Haven (r; 13 18 yrs.), 3201 Bardstown Rd., Louisville. 40205 (51).

Maryhurst School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1015 Dorsey Lane, Louisville 40223 (42).

Louisiana: Hope Haven — Madonna Manor School and Home (r,b; 6-17 yrs.), 1101 Barataria Blvd., Marrero 70072 (176).

Maison Marie Group Home (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 3020 Independence St., Metairie 70002 (12).

Maryland: Good Shepherd Center (r,d,g; 14-18 yrs.), 4100 Maple Ave., Baltimore. 21227 (90r, 15d).

Massachusetts: Cushing Hall (r,b; 11-14½ yrs.), 279 Tilden Rd., Scituate. 02066 (40). Diagnostic treatment center.

McAuley Nazareth Home for Boys (r; 6-14 yrs.), 77 Mulberry St., Leicester. 01524 (27).

Madonna Hall (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), Cushing Hill Dr., Marlboro 01752 (48). Diagnostic treatment program (12) and Secure Assessment Treatment Center (12).

Nazareth Child Care Center (r,d,c; 5-14 yrs.), 420 Pond St., Jamaica Plain, Mass. 02130 (96).

Our Lady of Providence Children's Center (r,d,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2112 Riverdale St., W. Springfield. 01089 (50). Diagnostic treatment program also.

St. Vincent Home (r,c), 2425 Highland Ave., Fall River 02720 (85).

Michigan: Barat House, Barat Human Services, League of Catholic Women (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 5250 John R. St., Detroit. 48202 (24).

Boysville of Michigan, Inc. (r; 13-18 yrs.), 8744 Clinton-Macon Rd., Clinton. 49236 (180).

Don Bosco Hall (r,b; 13-17 years.), 10001 Petoskey Ave., Detroit. 48204 (38).

St. John's Home (r,c; 9-16 yrs.), 385 E. Leonard N.E., Grand Rapids 49503 (40).

St. Vincent Home for Children (r,c; 5-15 yrs.), 2800 W. Willow St., Lansing 48917 (36).

Villa Maria, Sisters of the Good Shepherd (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 1315 Walker Ave. N.W., Grand Rapids. 49504 (30).

Vista Maria (r,d, g; 13-17 yrs.), 20651 W. Warren Ave., Dearborn Heights. 48127 (107 r; 20 d).

Minnesota: Home of the Good Shepherd, (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 5100 Hodgson Rd., St. Paul. 55112 (48).

St. Cloud Children's Home (r,c; 8-17 yrs.), 1726 7th Ave. S., St. Cloud. 56301 (72).

St. James Children's Home (r,c), Woodland Hills, Duluth 55803 (60).

Tiffany House Group Home (c), 374 4th Ave. S., St. Cloud 56301 (11).

Missouri: Child Center of Our Lady (r,c; 4-12 yrs. — d,c; 4-17 yrs.), 7900 Natural Bridge Rd., St. Louis. 63121 (79).

Marillac Center for Children (r,d,c; 4-14 yrs.), 310 W. 106th St., Kansas City. 64114 (28 r; 60 d).

Marygrove (r,g; d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 2705 Mullanphy Lane, Florissant. 63031 (44).

Nebraska: Father Flanagan's Boys' Home (r; 10-18 yrs.), Boys Town, Nebr. 68010 (r, 390; d, 307).

Nevada: St. Yves School (r,g; 13-17 yrs.), 7000 North Jones Blvd., Las Vegas, 89131 (60).

New Jersey: Christopher House (c; 18 and over), 55 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607 (90). Psychiatric day treatment.

Collier Group Home (r,g; 14-18 yrs.), 47 Reckless Pl., Red Bank 07701 (10).

Collier School (d,c; 13-18 yrs.), Wickatunk 07765.

Guidance Clinic of Catholic Welfare Bureau (c), 39 N. Clinton Ave., Trenton 08607. Psychiatric counseling for children and adults.

Mt. St. Joseph Children's Center (r,d,c; 6-12 yrs.), Shepherd Lane, Totowa 07512 (32).

New Jersey's Boystown (r; adolescents), 499 Belgrove Dr., Kearney 07032 (100).

New York: The Astor Home for Children (r,d,c; 5-12 yrs.), 36 Mill St., Rhinebeck 12572 (75). Group Homes (7-18 yrs.), 1200 Zerega Ave., Bronx 10462 (52). Child Guidance Clinics/Day Treatment (Rhinebeck, Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Bronx). Head start — Day Care (Poughkeepsie, Beacon, Hyde Park, Dover, Millerton).

Baker Hall (r,d,b; 10-18 yrs.), 150 Martin Rd., Lackawanna. 14218 (250). Special services, institution, group homes, foster homes, preventive services, special education school.

LaSalle School (r,d,b; 12-18 yrs.), 391 Western Ave., Albany. 12203 (145). Also conducts group homes.

Madonna Heights Services (r,d,g; 11-17 yrs.), Burrs Lane, Huntington. 11743 (110). Also conducts group homes on Long Island and outpatient programs.

Saint Anne Institute (r,d,g; 12-18 yrs.), 160 N. Main Ave., Albany. 12206 (140). Critical level, preventive services, group home.

St. Helena's Residence (r,g; 12-17 yrs.), 120 W. 60th St., New York. 10023 (20).

St. John's of Rockaway Beach (r,b; 10-18 yrs.), 144 Beach 111th St., Rockaway Park. 11694 (112). Also conducts group homes in Far Rockaway and Richmond Hill.

North Dakota: Home on the Range for Boys (r; 12-18 yrs.), Box 41, Sentinel Butte. 58654 (46).

Ohio: Diocesan Child Guidance Center, Inc. (d,c; preschool) Outpatient counseling program (c; 2-18 yrs.), 840 W. State St., Columbus 43222.

Marycrest (r,g; 13-18 yrs.), 7800 Brookside Rd., Independence. 44131 (70).

Parmadale/St. Anthony's Youth Services Village (r,c; 7-21 yrs.), 6753 State Rd., Parma 44134.

Rosemont (r,g;d,c; 12-18 yrs.), 2440 Dawnlight Ave., Columbus 43211 (150).

Oregon: St. Mary's Home for Boys (r; 9-17 yrs.), 16535 S.W. Tualatin Valley Highway, Beaverton 97006 (43).

Pennsylvania: De LaSalle in Towne (d,b; 12-17 yrs.), 25 S. Van Pelt St., Philadelphia 19103 (110).

De LaSalle Vocational Day Treatment (b; 15-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 344 — Street Rd. and Bristol Pike, Bensalem 19020 (120).

Gannondale School for Girls (r; 12-17 yrs.), 4635 E. Lake Rd., Erie 16511 (57).

Harborcreek School for Boys (r; 10-17 yrs.), 5712 Iroquois Ave., Harborcreek 16421 (135). Also conducts group homes.

Lourdesmont Good Shepherd Adolescent Services (r,g;d,c; 13-17 yrs.), 537 Venard Rd., Clarks Summit 18411 (100).

Pauline Auberle Foundation, The Auberle Home for Boys (r,b; 13-18 yrs.), 1101 Hartman St., McKeesport 15132 (50).

St. Gabriel Hall (r,b; 12-17 yrs.), P.O. Box 13, Audobon 19407 (220). Also conducts group homes.

St. Michael's School for Boys (r,b; d,c; 12-17 yrs.), Hoban Heights, Tunkhannock 18657 (120). Also conducts group homes.

Tennessee: DeNeuville Heights School for Girls (r; 12-18 yrs.), 3060 Baskin St., Memphis 38127 (52).

Texas: St. Joseph Youth Center (r,c; 12-17 yrs.), 901 S. Madison St., Dallas 75208 (48).

Washington: Morning Star Boys Ranch (Spokane Boys' Ranch, Inc.), (r,b; 9-18 yrs.), Box 8087 Manito Station, Spokane 99203 (30).

Wisconsin: Eudes Corporation at Our Lady of Charity Center (r,c; 10-17 yrs.), 2640 West Point Rd., Green Bay 54303 (50).

St. Aemilian Child Care Center, Inc. (r,b; 6-12 yrs.), 8901 W. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 53222 (57).

St. Charles Boys Home (r; 12-18 yrs.), 151 S. 84th St., Milwaukee 53214 (56).

Wyoming: St. Joseph's Children's Home (r,c; 6-18 yrs.), P.O. Box 1117, Torrington 82240 (48). Also conducts group home.

Developmentally Handicapped

This listing includes facilities for children, youth and adults with learning disabilities and/or mental retardation.

Alabama: Father Walter Memorial Child Care Center (r,c; birth-12 yrs.), 2815 Forbes Dr., Montgomery 36199 (34). Skilled nursing facility.

California: Catholic Charities "Empower" Services to Developmentally Disabled Persons, 433 Jefferson St., Oakland 94607. Services include (in various locations): Evergreen Center (d; adults); Concord House (r; adults); C.O.R.E. (d; adults outreach program for homebound); Case Management (d; adults, children — social workers); Religious Nurture Program (d; adults, children).

Child Study Center (d,c; 5-13 yrs.), 1339 - 20th St., Santa Monica. 90404 (80). Also conducts a developmental nursery (18 mos.-3 yrs.) and a preschool for children from culturally deprived areas (3-5 yrs.).

Helpers of the Mentally Retarded, Inc., 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118. Conducts three homes: Helpers Home for Girls (18 years and older), 2608 Fulton St. and 2626 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118; Helpers Home for Men (18 years and older), 2750 Fulton St., San Francisco 94118.

St. Madeleine Sophie's Training Center (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 2111 E. Madison Ave., El Cajon 92021 (102).

St. Vincent's (r,d,c; 8-21 yrs.), P.O. Drawer V, 4200 Calle Real, Santa Barbara 93102 (116).

Tierra del Sol (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 9919 Sunland Blvd., Sunland 91040 (100).

Connecticut: Gengras Center (d,c; 8-21 yrs.), St. Joseph College, 1678 Asylum Ave., W. Hartford 06117 (70).

Special Education Department, Diocese of Bridgeport, 238 Jewett Ave., Bridgeport 06606.

Villa Maria Education Center (d,c), 159 Sky Meadow Dr., Stamford 06903 (31). For children with learning disabilities.

District of Columbia: Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy Jr. Institute (d,c; 5-20 yrs.), 801 Buchanan St. N.E., Washington 20017 (120). Also conducts group homes, continuing education and life skills training programs, contract employment and job placement.

St. Gertrude's School of Arts and Crafts (r,d,g; 6-19 yrs.), 4801 Sargent Rd. N.E., Washington 20017 (40).

Florida: Marian Center Services for Developmentally Handicapped and Mentally Retarded (r,d,c), 15701 Northwest 37th Ave., Opa Locka 33054. Offers variety of services.

Marian School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 2-5 yrs.), 326 Pine Terr., W. Palm Beach 33401.

Morning Star School (d,c; 4-12 yrs.), 725 Mickler Rd., Jacksonville 32211 (70).

Morning Star School (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 954 Leigh Ave., Orlando 32804 (45).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 4661 - 80th Ave., N., Pinellas Park 33565 (50).

Morning Star School (d,c; 6-13 yrs.), 210 E. Linebaugh Ave., Tampa 33612. For children with learning disabilities.

Illinois: Bartlett Learning Center (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 801 W. Bartlett Rd., Bartlett 60103 (124).

Good Shepherd Manor (permanent home for men; 18 yrs. and older), P.O. Box 260, Momence. 60954 (120).

Lt. Joseph P. Kennedy, Jr., School (r,b;d,c; 6-21 yrs.) and Job Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 123rd and Wolf Rd., Palos Park. 60464 (101).

Misericordia Home South (r,c; 1 mo.-6 yrs.), 2916 W. 47th St., Chicago 60632 (122).

Misericordia Home North (r,c; 4-21 yrs.), 6300 North Ridge, Chicago 60660 (82).

Mt. St. Joseph (mentally handicapped women; 20-45 yrs.), 24955 N. Highway 12, Lake Zurich 60047 (160).

St. Francis School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 4-12 yrs.), 1209 S. Walnut Ave., Freeport 61032 (32).

St. Jude Special Education Center (d,c), 2nd and Spring Ave., Aviston 62216.

St. Mary of Providence (r,d,g; 4-21 yrs.), 4200 N. Austin Ave., Chicago 60634 (190).

St. Rose Center (d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 4911 S. Hoyne Ave., Chicago 60609 (60).

St. Vincent Residential School (c; 12 yrs. and older) (30), and St. Vincent Community Living Facility (adults) (20), and St. Vincent Supported Living Arrangement (adults) (60), 659 E. Jefferson St., Freeport 61032.

Special Education Program of the East St. Louis Deanery (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 8213 Church Lane, East St. Louis 62203 (60).

Indiana: Marian Day Program (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 700 Herndon Dr., Evansville 47711 (20).

Providence House (r, men; 18 yrs. and up), 520 W. 9th St., Jasper 47546 (66).

St. Bavo Special Class (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 512 W. 8th St., Mishawaka 46544 (12).

St. Mary Child Center School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 311 N. New Jersey St., Indianapolis 46204 (32). Developmentally Disabled.

Kansas: Holy Family Center (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 S. Maize Rd., Wichita 67209 (65).

Lakemary Center, Inc. (r,d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 100 Lakemary Dr., Paola 66071 (72r,35d).

Kentucky: Ursuline-Pitt School (d,c), 10715 Ward Ave., Louisville 40223 (62).

Ursuline Speech Clinic (d,c), 3105 Lexington Rd., Louisville 40206 (105).

Louisiana: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of New Orleans, St. Michael Special School, 1522 Chippewa St., New Orleans 70130.

Holy Angels School (r,c; teen-age, 14 yrs. and older; nursery, 2 mo. to kindergarten age), 10450 Ellerbe Rd., Shreveport 71106 (200).

Our Lady of Fatima School (d,c; 6-18 yrs.), 2315 Johnston St., Lafayette 70503 (50).

Padua House (r,c; birth-21 yrs.), 200 Beta St., Belle Chase 70037 (44).

Regina Caeli Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3903 Kingston, Lake Charles. 70605 (50).

St. Agnes Vocational Evaluation and Training Center (d,c), P.O. Box 53326, 715 East Blvd., Baton Rouge 70802 (140).

St. Mary's Training School (r,c: 3-22 yrs.), P.O. Drawer 7768, Alexandria 71306 (150).

Maryland: The Benedictine School for Exceptional Children (r,c; 6-21 yrs.), Ridgely 21660 (100). Also conducts Habilitation Center (r,c; 17 yrs. and older) (50).

Francis X. Gallagher Center (r), 2520 Pot Spring Rd., Timonium 21093 (76).

St. Elizabeth School and Habilitation Center (d,c; 12-21 yrs.), 801 Argonne Dr., Baltimore 21218 (125).

St. Francis School for Special Education (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 2226 Maryland Ave., Baltimore 21218 (60).

Massachusetts: Cardinal Cushing School and Training Center (r,d,c; 6-22 yrs.), Hanover 02339 (130 r; 65 d).

Mercy Centre for Developmental Disabilities (d,c; 3-22 yrs. and over), 25 West Chester St., Worcester 01605 (160).

Nazareth Hall (d,c; 7-22 yrs.), 887 Highland Ave., Fall River, 02720 (45).

Nazareth on the Cape (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 261 South St., Hyannis 02601 (25).

St. Coletta Day School (d,c; 6-20 yrs., admission age), 85 Washington St., Braintree 02184 (132).

Michigan: Our Lady of Providence Center (r,d,g; 5-17 yrs., child caring; 18-26, adult foster care), 16115 Beck Rd., Northville. 48167 (100).

St. Louis Center and School (r,d,b; 6-18 yrs. child care; 18-26 yrs. adult foster care), 16195 Old U.S. 12, Chelsea 48118 (80).

Minnesota: Mother Teresa Home (r,c; adults), 101-10th Ave. N., Cold Spring 56320 (14).

St. Elizabeth Home (r,c; adults), 306 15th Ave. N., St. Cloud 56301 (14).

St. Francis Home (r,c; 9-12 yrs.) 25-2nd St. N., Waite Park 56387 (6).

Missouri: Department of Special Education, Archdiocese of St. Louis, 4472 Lindell Blvd., St. Louis. 63108. Conducts 31 special day classes (c; 5-16 yrs.).

Good Shepherd Manor (residential for developmentally disabled men; 16 yrs. and up), Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, 3220 E. 23rd St., Kansas City 64127 (43).

Mt. Carmel Group Home (r,c; 16-21 yrs.), 8757 Annetta Ave., St. Louis 63147.

St. Joseph's Vocational Center (d,c; 15-21 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (147).

St. Mary's Special School (r,c; 5-16 yrs.), 5341 Emerson Ave., St. Louis 63120 (135).

St. Peter's Special Classes (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 314 W. High St., Jefferson City 65101 (30).

Universal Sheltered Workshop (c, adults), 6912 W. Florissant Ave., St. Louis 63136. Sheltered employment (80).

Nebraska: Madonna School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 2537 N. 62nd St., Omaha 68104 (65).

Villa Marie School (r,d,c; 7-16 yrs.), P. O. Box 80328, Waverly 68501 (25).

New Jersey: Alhambra Child Study Center (d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 31 Centre St., Newark 07102 (35).

Archbishop Boland Rehabilitation Center (d,c; 16-60 yrs.), 450 Market St. Newark 07105 (350).

Archbishop Damiano School (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 08093.

Catholic Community Services, Multi-Service Center, 17 Mulberry St., Newark 07102.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Camden, 1845 Haddon Ave., Camden 08108. Services include: Archbishop Damiano School (above), and full time programs at 6 Catholic Schools; adult evening classes (18-65 yrs.); religious education programs.

Department of Special Education, Diocese of Paterson. Murray House (r; adults), 389 Main St., Paterson 07501. Also conducts four other adult group homes and one adult opportunity center.

Felician School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 2½-14 yrs.), 260 S. Main St., Lodi 076[illegible] (120).

McAuley School for Exceptional Children (d,c; 5-9 yrs.), 1633 Rt. 22 at Terrill Rd., Plainfield-Watchung 07060 (40).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 241 Erie St., Jersey City 07302 (80).

Mt. Carmel Guild Special Education School (d,c; 6-12 yrs.), 550 E. Broad St., Westfield 07079 (45).

St. Anthony's Special Education School (d,c; 10-20 yrs.), 25 N. 7th St., Belleville 07109 (60).

Sr. Georgine Learning Center (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 544 Chestnut Ave., Trenton 08611 (30).

St. John of God Community Services (d,c; birth to adults), 532 Delsea Dr., Westville Grove 05093.

St. Patrick's Special Education School (d,c; 6-17 yrs.), 72 Central Ave., Newark 07109 (60).

New Mexico: St. Joseph's Manor (r,b; 18-35 yrs.), P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Little Brothers of the Good Shepherd, P.O. Box 610, Bernalillo 87004. Twenty-four-hour adult care center for mentally retarded men.

New York: Cantalician Center for Learning (d,c; birth-21 yrs.), 3233 Main St., Buffalo 14214 (300).

Cantalician Center Workshop (d,c; 18 yrs. and older), 129A Central Park Plaza, Buffalo 14214 (150). Also conducts a vocational evaluation and rehabilitation training program.

Catholic Charities, Diocese of Rockville Centre — Services for Retarded Adults, 50 N. Park Ave., Box X, Rockville Centre 11570. Conducts four residences for retarded adults (Christopher Residence; Neumann Residence for Deaf Retarded; Alhambra House; Seton Residence — r,c; 21 yrs. and up).

Cobb Memorial School (r,c; 6-10 yrs.), Altamont 12009 (40).

Friends of L'Arche of Greater Syracuse, Inc. (r, adults), 1701 James St., Syracuse 13206 (12). Long-term facility for mentally retarded adults following philosophy of Jean Vanier and L'Arche movement.

Maryhaven Center of Hope (r,d,c; pre-school to adult), Myrtle Ave., Port Jefferson 11777. Offers variety of services.

Mercy Home for Children (r,c), 273 Willoughby Ave., Brooklyn 11205.

Office for the Handicapped, Diocese of Brooklyn, 191 Joralemon St., Brooklyn 11201. Services include day care center and community residences for retarded adults.

Office of the Handicapped, Archdiocese of New York, 1011 First Ave., New York 10022.

St. Catherine Center for Children (r,c; birth to 12 yrs. and d,c; 3-12 yrs.), 30 N. Main St., Albany 12203 (140). Also conducts group home and specialized foster care programs.

St. Joseph School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 10807 Bennett Rd., Dunkirk 14048 (26 r, 14 d). Residents must return home weekends and vacations.

School of the Holy Childhood (d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 1150 Buffalo Rd., Rochester 14624 (94). Adult program, 18-50 yrs.

North Carolina: Holy Angels Nursery (r,c; birth to 12 yrs.), Belmont 28012 (66).

Ohio: Good Shepherd Manor (permanent care of men 18 years and older), P.O. Box 387, Wakefield 45687 (104).

Mary Immaculate School (d,c; 7-14 yrs.), 3837 Secor Rd., Toledo 43623 (60). For children with learning disabilities.

Mt. Aloysius (r, men; 21 yrs. and over), Tile Plant Rd., New Lexington 43764 (100).

Our Lady of Angels Special School (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 3570 Rocky River Dr., Cleveland 44111 (30).

Our Lady of the Elms Special School (d,c; 6-15 yrs.), 1230 W. Market St., Akron 44313 (74).

Rose Mary, The Johanna Graselli Rehabilitation and Education Center (r,c; 3-12 yrs.), 19350 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 44117 (40).

St. John's Villa (r,c,b, 6-14 yrs; g, 6-18 yrs., continued care, g, 18 yrs. and over), 620 Roswell Rd. N.W., Carrollton 44615 (221).

St. Joseph Center (d,c; 6-16 yrs.), 2346 W. 14th St., Cleveland 44113 (70).

Sheltered Workshop and Training Center (c; 16 yrs. and older), 1890 W. 22nd St., Cleveland 44113 (35).

Oregon: Emily School for Multi-Handicapped Children (d,c; 2½-5 yrs.), 830 N.E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (12).

Providence Children's Nursing Center (r, c; nursing care), 830 N. E. 47th Ave., Portland 97213 (54).

Pennsylvania: Clelian Heights School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), R.D. 9, Box 607, Greensburg 15601 (140). Also conducts re-socialization program (r,d,c; young adults).

Don Guanella School (r,d,b; 6-21 yrs.) and C. K. Center (r,c; adults, post-school age), Sproul Rd., Springfield 19064.

McGuire Memorial (r,d,c; infancy to 7 yrs.), 2119 Mercer Rd., New Brighton 15066 (99).

Mercy Day School: Center for Special Learning (d,c; 2-21 yrs.), 830 S. Woodward St., Allentown 18103 (69).

Our Lady of Confidence Day School (d,c; 5-18 yrs.), 10th and Lycoming Sts., Philadelphia 19140 (120).

St. Anthony School for Exceptional Children (r,d,c; 5-21 yrs.), 13th St. and Hulton Rd., Oakmont 15139 (135).

St. Joseph Day School Center for Special Learning (d,c; 6-21 yrs.), 619 Mahantongo St., Pottsville 17901 (40).

St. Joseph's Center (r,c; birth-20 yrs.), 2010 Adams Ave., Scranton 18509 (85).

St. Katherine School (d,c; 4-18 yrs.), William Rd. and Bowman Ave., Philadelphia 19151 (150)

St. Mary of Providence Center (r,d,g; 6-14 yrs.), Elverson 19520 (120).

Tennessee: Madonna Day School for Retarded Children (d,c; 5-16 yrs.), 4189 Leroy, Memphis 38108 (50).

St. Bernard School for Exceptional Children, (c; 4-8 yrs.), 2021 21st Ave. S., Nashville 37212 (25).

Texas: Notre Dame of Dallas Special School (d,c; 3-16 yrs.), 1451 E. Northgate Dr., Irving 75062. (115). Notre Dame Vocational Center (d,c; 16 yrs. and over), same address, provides work-study program for exceptional people over 16 (60).

Virginia: St. Coletta School (d,c; 3-25 yrs.), 1305 N. Jackson St., Arlington 22201 (45).

St. Mary's Infant Home (r,c; 3 days-9 yrs.), 317 Chapel St., Norfolk 23504 (50).

Wisconsin: St. Coletta School (r,c), Jefferson 53549 (372). Offers the following programs:

a complete program of special education from kindergarten through elementary and advanced levels (r,d,c);

a work training center in preparation for job placement (r,c; 18-25 yrs.);

a residential care center (r,c; 45-85 yrs.);

a half-way house to give guidance and assist with problems (r; 18-24 yrs.);

sheltered workshop employment for the mentally retarded in a homelike environment (r,c; 25-45 yrs.).

St. Coletta Day School (c; 8-16 yrs.), 1725 N. 54th St., Milwaukee. 53208 (12).

Orthopedically Handicapped

Alabama: Father Purcell Memorial (r,c; birth to 14 yrs.), 2048 W. Fairview Ave., Montgomery 36108 (52). Skilled nursing home.

Kentucky: Redwood School and Rehabilitation Center (d,c; birth and up), 71 Orphanage Rd., Fort Mitchell 41017 (200).

Pennsylvania: St. Edmond's Home for Crippled Children (r,c; 2-10 yrs.)., 320 S. Roberts Rd., Rosemont 19010 (50).

Visually Handicapped

Illinois: Department of Vision, Catholic Charities, 721 N. LaSalle St., Chicago 60610. Itinerant education services for visually impaired students attending regular Catholic elementary and high schools in Chicago archdiocese (30).

Maine: Visually Handicapped Services: 47 High St., Portland 04101; 15 Vaughn St., Caribou 04736; 382 Sabattus St., Lewiston 04240; 95 Main St., Orono 04472; 333 Lincoln St., Saco 04072; 224 Main St., Waterville. Itinerant teacher and other services.

New Jersey: St. Joseph's School for the Multiple Handicapped Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 253 Baldwin Ave., Jersey City 07306 (25).

New York: Catholic Charities Services for Visually Impaired Persons (c), 272 Merrick Rd., Lynbrook 11563. All ages, differing programs.

Lavelle School for the Blind (r,d,c; 3-21 yrs.), 221st St. and Paulding Ave., Bronx 10469 (120).

Pennsylvania: St. Lucy Day School (d,c; 3½-14 yrs.), 929 S. Farragut St., Philadelphia. 19143.

ORGANIZATIONS

(See separate article for a listing of facilities for the handicapped.)

Blind

The Carroll Center for the Blind (formerly the Catholic Guild for All the Blind): Located at 770 Centre St., Newton, Mass. 02158, the center conducts diagnostic evaluation and rehabilitation programs for blind people over 16 years of age, and maintains programs in community services for all ages, volunteer and special services, casework and counseling, low-vision training and professional training. It offers a large range of services for blind people who are not in residence, and maintains an office of public education and information. *AAR Review* is the quarterly publication of the center. The executive director is Rachel Rosenbaum.

Xavier Society for the Blind: The Society is located at 154 E. 23rd St., New York, 10010. Founded in 1900 by Rev. Joseph Stadelman, S.J., it is a center for publications for the blind and maintains a circulating library of approximately 7,000 volumes in Braille, large type and on tape. Its many publications include *The Catholic Review*, a monthly selection of articles of current interest from the Catholic press presented for the visually handicapped in Braille, on tape, and in large print. The director of Xavier is Rev. Anthony F. La Bau, S.J.

The Deaf

According to the National Catholic Office for the Deaf, there are approximately 95,000 Catholics among the total deaf population of 410,522. (The deaf were defined by the 1974 National Census of the Deaf Population as "those persons who could not hear and understand speech and who had lost — or never had — that ability prior to 19 years of age.) Reported statistics indicated: Students in Catholic schools for the deaf, 1,980; teachers, 570 (147 were religious). Personnel involved in out-of-school pastoral ministry to the deaf included: priests, 73 (41 full-time, 32 part-time); permanent deacons, 6 (part-time); sisters, 45 (40 full-time, 5 part-time); brothers, 3 (1 full-time, 2 part-time); lay people, 23 (19 full-time, 4 part-time).

Organizations involved in work for the deaf include the following.

International Catholic Deaf Association: Established by deaf adults in Toronto, Canada, in 1949, the association has more than 3,000 members in 121 chapters, mostly in the U.S. It is the only international lay association founded and controlled by deaf Catholic adults. It is affiliated with the World Federation of the Deaf. Home office address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910. The ICDA publishes *The Deaf Catholic*, a bimonthly, and sponsors regional conferences, workshops and an annual convention.

National Catholic Office for the Deaf: Formally established in 1976, at Washington, D.C., to provide pastoral service to those who teach deaf children and adults, to the parents of deaf children, to pastors of deaf persons, and to organizations of the deaf. The office develops liturgical and religious education materials; organizes workshops, pastoral weeks, community weeks, leadership programs, cursillos; and serves as a clearinghouse for information concerning ministry to the deaf. It publishes *Listening*, a pastoral service for the hearing impaired, five times a year. The executive director is Sister Alverna Hollis, O.P. Address: 814 Thayer Ave., Silver Spring, Md. 20910.

Mentally Retarded

National Apostolate with Mentally Retarded Persons: Established in 1968, the apostolate has headquarters at Trinity College, P.O. Box 4588, Washington, D.C. 20017. It publishes the quarterly *NAMRP Journal* and a monthly newsletter, and has available a bibliography on the religious education of the retarded. Sr. Mary Catherine Widger is president of the apostolate; the executive direc-